REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,682.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

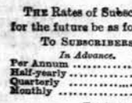
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. PUTTIALA, 850 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colombo, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

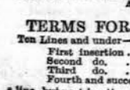
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. F. Francs, on FRIDAY, the 8th December 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. F. Francs, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebundar, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines / Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CALIPSO, 2,009 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 31st December.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 130
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 131
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122
To Aden	170	„ 96

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 10th January 1877.
Do. do. 5th February 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 30th November 1876.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 40 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

4 . 1 9 the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Dec. 1876.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450	G. J. Babot	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3009	500	N.W. Heselwood	1st—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	230	E. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	F. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2693	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	533	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 12th Dec. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, (2,609 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain Geo. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, 500 H.P., Captain G. N. Heuton, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 2nd December 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	13th Dec.	3rd Jan. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2400	400	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers are booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	—	29th November.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	—	24th December.
CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	10th January.
TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
NAPLES.

THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.

First Class.....Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

7 Cases White Ground Prints.
1 „ Superior Black Woollen Cloth.
1 „ White Flannel.
5 Bales Grey Shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th December 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

GIESLER and Co.'s Champagne	Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
	„ 52 per case of 2 dozen pints.
KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co.'s Fine Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 33 per dozen.
Amontillado No. 2	„ 30 „
CRESWELL and Co., LISBON No. 1 Fine Old Port	Rs. 33 per dozen,
„ 2 Rich Fruity Port	„ 27 „
„ 3 Red Port	„ 23 „
"Montigo" Red Wine	„ 14 „

W. NICOL & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October 1876.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.
Wm. NICOL & Co.

AT these works we execute all kinds of Iron Work.

METAL MART.

We have always in Stock CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH'S PORTABLE ENGINES, GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, FIRE ENGINES, &c. and all kinds of Engineers' and Contractors' TOOLS and PLANT.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPAILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepury, Madras, Chief Depôt, 151, Fleet Street, London

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER 1876,
THERE WILL BE
NO PERFORMANCE
OF
WILLARD AND HUDSON'S WANDERINGS.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER 1876.
SECOND CHANGE
OF
PROGRAMME.

EVERYTHING NEW.

FULL PARTICULARS TO-MORROW.

In consequence of the Concert at the Town Hall on THURSDAY, December 7th, for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS by the recent FAMINE,

Messrs. WILLARD and HUDSON'S COMPANY
WILL NOT PERFORM.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

CONCERT in aid of the FAMINE RELIEF FUND—to be given in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, commencing at Nine o'clock P.M. Tickets, Rs. 4 and 2, can be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, where a Plan of the Hall may be seen.

TOWN HALL.
THE CELEBRATED
Dr. LYNN,
OF EGYPTIAN HALL, LONDON,
Will give one of his
AMUSING AND CHARMING ENTERTAINMENTS
at the above Hall, on
SATURDAY, THE 9TH DECEMBER 1876.
(Full particulars at a later date.)

Reserved Seats may now be secured at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોંબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ

ધી બોંબે બરમા ટ્રેડિંગ કોરપોરેશન લિમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 2, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at half-past three o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers,

Bombay, 1st December 1876.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Capital,
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, Cannon Street, London.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.

From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.

On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236-15-1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times* :—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine* :—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe* :—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses cent of over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, beside a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust Funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—while position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM, Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row

NEW EDITION, ENLARGED,
With Illustrations by the Author and others.
LAYS OF IND.
BY
ALIPH CHEEM.

1st and 2nd SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8. COPIES FOR PRESENTATION, ELEGANTLY BOUND IN MOROCCO, Rs. 10.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS.
Ex. "PEKIN."
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
13, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAITURE.
SPLENDID, NEVER FADING, PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEWEST SYSTEM OF PORTRAITS, SOFT AND EXQUISITELY DELICATE.
MEZZO TINT. GLAZED PORTRAITS, PAINTINGS ALL SIZES.

THE Undersigned having received their NEW FIRST CLASS OPERATEURS from PARIS and ENGLAND are now prepared to take the above styles of Portraits and Bungalows at reasonable rates, and can promise Portraits, such as have never been taken in Bombay before. Paintings from miniature to Life Size. Cartes-de-Visite Portraits Rs. 15 per dozen. Studio open from 9 till 5.

PHOTOGRAPHIE PARISIENNE,
LATE RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & CO.
Rampart Row, near Oriental Bank.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S
WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
„ „ with Roll Presser.
„ „ with combination Presser.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY :—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA :—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
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MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
NEW GOODS
Per P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
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THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN,
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.
Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by
WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

Table of Contents :—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works :—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.
FIRST TIME IN INDIA
of the
AMERICAN MALE AND FEMALE MINSTRELS.

The Performance will commence with the
AMERICAN MALE AND FEMALE MINSTRELS

Bones. Mr. W. E. Montague.	Interlocutor. Mr. Geo. Norville.	Tambo. Mr. M. Comerford.

Introductory Overture		Minstrels.
"Away Away"	Opening Chorus	Company.
"Annie Lisle"	Ballad	Miss Marian Ford.
"Hon Convention"	Comic	Mr. W. E. Montague.
"Little Maud"	Ballad	Miss Minnie Williams
"The Two Obadiahs"	New Comic	Mr. M. Comerford.
"Hark the Drum"	Song	Mr. Geo. Norville.

and

TWINKLING STAR QUICK STEP.

Pianoforte Solo!

"Home Sweet Home" with variations ..... By Wely.

Left-Handed Solo,
DOCTOR SHAW.

To conclude with the Grand London Extravaganza,
TURKO THE TERRIBLE;
OR
THE FAIRY ROSES.

INTRODUCTIONS.

New and favorite melodies, including airs from "Chilperic," "Roi Carotte," "Nemesis," &c., and adaptations of all the newest and most popular Comic Songs, SOLO DANCE, SONG & DANCE, & TREBLE DANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class .....Rs. 2 | Second Class .....Rs. 1

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

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MESSRS. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co. beg most respectfully to inform the Public that they have just received from England, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of PRIZE BOOKS.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co,
Dec. 4, 1876. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WINDSOR CASTLE HOTEL,
No. 40, PAREL ROAD.

MR. M. KAUFMANN begs to inform the Public that the abovementioned Hotel will be opened on the 10th instant. The Hotel has been entirely new built, has a splendid Bar, Sitting and Dining Rooms, and all accomodation suitable for a First Class Hotel.

The Wines, Liquors and Spirits are all of the very best quality, and the Proprietor will do his best to please his Customers and deserve their entire satisfaction.

The Hotel is situated very near the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, and only a few minutes' walk from the Byculla Railway Station.

M. KAUFMANN, Proprietor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Matter of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION DE BONIS NON (Cum Testamento Annexo) of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of VUSSONJEE GUNGADHUR, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GOCULDASS DEWJEE..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by the abovenamed Applicant as the next of kin of the abovenamed deceased for Letters of Administration De Bonis Non (Cum Testamento Annexo) of the said deceased's Estate and Effects situate at Bombay and left unadministered by Vallavow, Widow and Executrix of the said deceased.—Dated this 4th day of December 1876.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT ENGINEER, holding First Class Certificate. Apply to "L.L.D.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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FOR SALE, a four-wheeled DOG CART, in perfect order, Rs. 400. Address Major STOCKLEY, R. A., Upper Colaba.

SHERRY, Saccone's Manzanilla, Rs. 22 p. doz.
Amontillado .. „ 28 „ „
W. J. ESSAI, Corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets.

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This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy. 25 pp

Price—Four Annas

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LEARS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a r

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 4TH DEC. 1876.

As usual on Mail-day business here has been quiet in the extreme, the more so because there is a feeling about that the political situation in Europe is less hopeful than it was. There is nothing of a definite character to justify this, but until the Turkish Conference has met, we must be prepared for things being unsettled, and perhaps even depressed.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 2nd instant shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	32,55,506
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	1,87,819
Deposits	Inc.	,,	20,93,973
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	23,674
Loans	Inc.	,,	13,62,572
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	5,94,797
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	4,03,573
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	21,17,729

Notwithstanding the falling off in the Cash Balance, these alterations may still be taken as in favour of easy money. The large addition to the Government Balance last week was evidently intended to anticipate early withdrawals, and the public demand shows a decrease of 12½ lacs all round.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet but steady. The extent of business doing has been very moderate, and rates are unaltered throughout. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 3-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight.	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s. 9 7-16d.	,,
Documents 3 months' sight.	1s. 9½ to 9-16d.	,,

On Calcutta, no transactions of any kind are reported, and we still quote demand at par ; 60 days' sight 99½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged. We give :—Fours, Rs. 99 ; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 99½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102.

The SHARE MARKET is dull with only a limited business passing. Bank of Bombays are again ¼ per cent lower ; Colaba, Mazagon and Port Canning Land shares are Rs. 5 lower all round. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet and unaltered,

In COTTON it has been almost a blank day. The demand for export is most limited, and although sellers are willing to accept a decline of Rs. 2 per candy, transactions have been very small. In New Cotton the only transactions we have heard of are in Good Fair Omra January delivery at Rs. 190 per candy full-pressed, and there are sellers of F. G. F. at Rs. 196 per candy, without finding buyers.

FREIGHTS by steamer are firmer, business having been done for Liverpool to-day at £2-5 per ton for Cotton. By sail there is nothing doing as yet.

PIECE GOODS are quiet at previous prices. A moderate demand exists for standard makes of Grey Shirtings at previous rates, but dealers are more willing sellers than buyers.

COALS are steady, importers showing less pressure to sell. Business has been done in Davison's West Hartley by Steamer at Rs. 18½ per ton to arrive.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 2nd December as compared with the statement issued on the 25th November :—

LIABILITIES.	25th Nov. Rs.	2nd Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,06,63,799	74,08,293
Do. do. do. at Branches	14,46,727	16,34,546
Other Deposits	1,27,26,951	1,48,34,823
Post Bills	49,199	47,290
Cash Credit undrawn	4,32,486	4,20,490
	3,73,21,062	3,63,35,442
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	40,97,122	41,19,800
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	15,78,826	15,16,130
Loans on Security of do. do.	14,48,519	28,11,085
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,263	,,
Bills Discounted	1,11,52,313	1,05,57,513
Stamps	4,220	4,152
Dead Stock Rs. 5,16,936		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000		
	3,61,806	3,61,806
Bullion	2,51,437	6,05,010
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,84,75,456	1,63,57,727
Cash and Currency Notes	3,73,21,062	3,63,35,442

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, 31ST OCTOBER 1876.

THE tendency of the Cotton market the past month has been upwards, and with a large business doing prices are ¼d to ¼d higher on the spot and ¼d to arrive.

At the date of our last report a very dull feeling prevailed : Middling Uplands were quoted 5 7/8d on the spot and 5 13/16 to arrive. Much uneasiness was felt about the Eastern Question, Manchester was doing badly, and the receipts were so large in the American ports as to check the tendency to short crop estimates—the immediate surroundings of the market were weak, and many people thought that 5¼d would be touched before the end of the year.

The first event of a favourable nature that occurred was an unexpected improvement in Manchester, caused by a large demand that suddenly sprang up for China and Japan. Spinners who produced the Yarns suitable for these countries took large contracts, and came into this market freely to cover them. This caused a rise of ¼d. in the second week of October ; but it was all lost the following one under a succession of alarmist news from the East of Europe. Mornings the papers teemed with warlike news, and the impression sprang up that Russia had determined to draw the sword ; most serious complications were expected, and a severe panic set in upon the Stock Exchange which caused a rapid fall in all securities. The very life-blood of Cotton and the inherent strength of the market prevented more than ¼d decline, and for some days arrival Cotton was offered at 5-13-16d for November-December shipment.

All this time the accounts from America about the crop were growing worse, and nothing but the political situation kept the market in check : when that began to improve, as it did about ten days ago, a strong demand sprang up both in Manchester and here. Since then the news from the East of Europe has been more and more peaceful, the Stock Exchange has fully recovered from the panic, and our market has been powerfully affected by the bad accounts of the American crop, backed up by a decided improvement in Manchester. The business last week was unusually large, the trade taking the extraordinary quantity of 194,000 bales from this port. Holders met the demand very freely, and the advance has been very small in the face of so large a demand. Arrival Cotton, however, has steadily hardened under an increasing speculative demand, and in place of being as formerly 1-16d below spot prices it is now fully up for near delivery and 1-16d more for distant. The market closes firmly on the spot under a strong trade demand, but vacillating to arrive under more warlike news from the East—Middling Uplands 6-1-16d on the spot, and 6-1-16d for February delivery.

The Manchester Market during the past month has experienced a more decided and general improvement than we have witnessed any time this year. The first impulse was given by a strong demand for China and Japan, which put several spinners deeply under contract ; this has been followed up in the last ten days by an extensive and general business which has extended to most departments of the market, and has sensibly raised prices. The improvement in Yarn is decidedly greater than in Cotton ; and the margin of spinners has improved, though it cannot yet be considered at all adequate. The position of the market is, however, much healthier ; stocks are pretty well cleared out, and many producers are well in order. The steady rise of silver and Eastern exchange has no doubt aided in bringing about this improvement ; but the main cause appears to be a tendency of trade everywhere to recover from its lengthened depression. Several branches of trade have recently shown signs of reviving, and the Cotton industry appears at last to be following suit.

The Money Market has shown slight signs of hardening lately, and the rate of discount for the best short bills is now about 1½ per cent. We look now for a steady hardening in rates, and perhaps a more sudden upward movement than the public are prepared for. Various exceptional things have combined to cheapen money all the year, chief among which were the heavy sales of foreign securities, especially Russian stock, which caused large remittances of bullion to this side. These sales have now ceased, and the time will come when the tendency of capital will again be to go abroad ; but what is still more important is the evidence afforded by the Board of Trade of an enormous increase in the balance against this country—our exports have fallen off so heavily in value that this year they promise to be fully fifty millions sterling below what they were in 1873, while the value of our imports is as large as ever. There can hardly be a doubt that we are accumulating a heavy balance against us which will drain our Money market sooner or later, and cause high rates of interest—extremes, beget extremes, and the unnaturally low rates which have ruled this year will likely produce at some future time a violent reaction.

The prospects of our market have altered materially in the last month, and we feel constrained to take a more sanguine view than we have ventured to do for some time.

Up till to-day the Eastern question seemed in a fair way of settlement, but the unexpected news is just to hand that Russia has addressed an ultimatum to Turkey, demanding an immediate armistice, in default of which her ambassador is to be withdrawn from the Porte. It is vain to say what the issue of this will be, but the merits of the Eastern question are coming to be better understood, and it is perceived now that a rupture between Russia and Turkey, should it occur, by no means involves the intervention of other Powers. Our own decided impression is that no Continental Power will interpose on the side of Turkey, and the abhorrence with which Turkish rule is regarded in this country will prevent any action on the part of our Government, unless eventualities occur which no one can gauge at present.

The exaggerated fears which prevailed some time ago have been succeeded by a more just appreciation of the facts of the case, and we incline to think that the course of trade will not be disturbed so much as it has been by wild political surmises. We believe Russia is most anxious to avoid collision with any of the Great Powers, and if she is drawn into a war with Turkey to protect Servia and the Sclavonic races generally, she will take care to avoid such steps as might enlarge the area of hostilities.

Apart from the political situation the position of the market has become much stronger. The accounts of the American crop have become much worse of late ; the Bureau report made up to 1st October showed a great decrease of condition, but the private advices to a later date speak of a still further deterioration—in fact, many of them are so bad as quite to surprise us. The plant is reported at nearly all points to be prematurely riponed, and to have no top crop ; the picking is said to be already nearly finished in the upland districts, and to be likely to close in the bottom lands by the beginning of December ; the yield in many places is reported, to be one-third below last year, and is especially poor in the great States of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. In addition to the drawbacks of drought, rust and worms, we learn that on 2nd October a killing frost was experienced over a large part of the Cotton belt. This news we were entirely unprepared for, having heardscarcely any allusion to it by Cable ; but we have seen many letters from various parts of the South reporting that the plant was killed either then or by another frost about the middle of the month. We never knew of such early killing frost, and hesitate to believe the accounts fully ; but the most extraordinary thing is that at various places the writers allege that the frost did no harm because the plant was already dead ! Last year the plant continued to grow and make Cotton till January, or later, and no doubt a large addition to last crop was made after 1st December. We therefore feel that if those accounts prove to be correct, we may have a smaller crop than any one now anticipates.

It is only the knowledge derived from oft repeated experience that estimates at this date are worthless which prevents people already putting out very low figures ; but we must say that we find among the best judges a pretty general feeling that the yield will not reach 4½ millions and may be much less.

Against this has to be put the fact that receipts are enormous ; but we believe that the very circumstances which account for the short crop, viz, drought and premature ripening, also account for the heavy receipts. The crop was never before picked so rapidly, and planters being very much in debt to their country merchants are compelled to sell the early receipts as fast as they can gather. Past experience shows that the delivery of short crops up till December is often as rapid, and sometimes more so, than large crops, and we think that this season will exemplify it.

We cannot, however, expect any great rise in prices while receipts keep pouring in at this rate, not only because of the pressure to sell at the American ports, but because it keeps up a certain uneasy-feeling that the crop may yet be larger than supposed. If, however, the information we receive from all parts be reliable, and a heavy deficiency on last crop be witnessed, we think it only a question of time till a much higher range of prices is reached. The close scrutiny which the figures of supply and demand receive about this time of the year (we refer specially of Ellison's excellent circular), shows plainly that a crop equal to the last is needed, along with a supply from other countries as large as last year, to meet the world's consumption. Trade in America has greatly recovered, and all authorities state that country will consume 100,000 bales more this coming season ; in this country a great extension of machinery at Oldham is coming into play, and the Continent is gradually increasing, so that at least 100,000 bales more will be consumed in Europe, say 200,000 bales in all—that is somewhat more than what was saved out of the world's supply last year.

It is evident therefore that if a deficiency of half a million bales occur in the American crop, a year of scarcity and higher prices is before us.

The accounts of the Egyptian crop are also much less favourable than they were. The quality of the new Cotton is poor, and the quantity is now thought to be 10 or 20 per cent below the last year. Should these accounts be justified a great rise in Egyptian seems inevitable, for this class of Cotton has been the most depressed of all.

From India it is quite too early to form an estimate, but as drought and famine are threatened in some of the districts tributary to Bombay and Madras, and the coming crop was sown under the influence of very low prices, we see no grounds for looking for an increased supply. Altogether it appears to us that Cotton holds a stronger position than any time since 1871, and it remains to be seen whether the long years of falling prices have not sown the seeds of a violent upward movement.

P.S. 2ND NOVEMBER, 5 P.M.—The market has been excited the last two days under an enormous demand, the sales on the spot in that time being estimated at 66,000 bales, with an immense business to arrive. Prices are ¼d up on the spot, both for American and Surat, and fully that to arrive—Middling Uplands 6 3/16d on the spot, and 6¼d for February delivery. The reply of Turkey to the Russian ultimatum is expected to be peaceful, but nothing is yet known for certain.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Janjeera with seventy-five deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. ORISSA, 1,119 tons, Captain, W. H. Pockley sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and six hundred and thirteen pilgrims.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and ninety-five deck passengers.

THE BARQUE ELIZABETH ANN, 518 tons, Captain C. Coates, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Liverpool (July 20th), brought a cargo of 712 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. HUTTON, 1,528 tons, Captain F. W. Hodges, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Newcastle (October 23rd), brought a cargo of 2,300 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. Cockal and six servants, Mr. Dulaloodin and servant, and one hundred and fifty-four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. PACHUMBA, 864 tons, Captain F. W. Franks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, seventy-four horses, and the following passengers :—Mr. Galloch, Lieut. Haines, R E, Mr. Luah, four native gentlemen, and ninety deck passengers.

THE S. S. CLIVE, 809 tons, Captain T. W. Tillson, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Liverpool (November 3rd), brought the following cargo : —150 boxes soap, 240 cases sarsaparilla, 4 cas pills, 50 cases copper, 620 packages tinplates, 14 cases thread, 3,160 bundles hoops, 9419 bars and 711 bundles iron, 304 packages glassware, 10 cases lamps, 75 kegs nails, 41 cases bottles, 4 cases iron safe, 14 cases color, 2 cases umbrellas, 22 packages corks, 113 bales twist, 18 cases wine, 91 packages earthenware, 232 packages piece goods, 393 tubs steel, 20 barrels sulphur, and many packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

She brought the following passengers :—Mr. J. Soares, Mr. Caunon, and Mr. Slater.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Pehlwan (s)	Ashton	Janjeera, Dec 3.
4	Pachumba (s)	Franks	Bussorah, Nov 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Nepaul(s)	Methven	Southampton.
	Vingorla (s)	Sayers	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Orissa (s)	Pockley	Jeddah.
	J. B. Brown	Keazer	Calcutta.

The Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
30	Viceroy (s)	Murdoch	London, Oct 16.
	Busheer (s)	Locatt	Moulmein, Nov 23.
	Almorah	Howell	Pondicherry Nov 23.
	Baron Colonsay	Felgate	—, Aug 23.
	Glee Maiden	Cummins	Bombay, Oct 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
30	Satara (s)	,,	,,
	C. of Manchester(s)	,,	,,
	Ben Nevis	,,	,,

PASSENGERS.

Per A'mora—Mr H Hobhouse.
Per Busheer—Messrs Baron Bentinck, Keith, Sturt and Bolner, Mr Harrison, Mrs Sarai, and 63 Natives.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Baron Colonsay—Ship Falstaff, Ship Royal Sovereign, Ship Morayshire, Malta, Berengaria, and Callirhoe.
By Glee Maiden.—15th November, in Lat. 20-6 N, Long 89-52 E. Passed a large quantity of drift wood, parts of natives huts, dead buffaloes and a large number of human corpses, men, women, and children seeing the same number every day until 21st instant.

DAILY IMPORTS—DECEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—241 bundles flat bar iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin 2,032 bundles hoop iron, Hyderally Cassumjee.

FROM LONDON.

Guinevere s—59 casks ale, Sorabjee Rustomjee ; 9 packages earthenware, Gangjee Poonja ; 369 barrels cement, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co.
Suez s—25 barrels salammoniac, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 38 cases writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Renown, s—51 cases brandy, C Bomanjalle and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—159 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—800 cwts wheat, Mooljee Nursey ; 796½ cwts wheat, Jewraz Sewnaron ; 437½ cwts wheat, Bhimjee Canjee ; 8 bales skins, Rogers and Co ; 14 bales wool, Gulamhoosein Currimbhoy ; 63 bales cotton, Pelly and Co ; 58 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal ; 123 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersy ; 95 bales cotton, Muncoondass Nensey ; 301 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow ; 54 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 33 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey ; 25 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 122 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 134 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 10 bales wool, B I S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wickham s—2234 cwts pepper, James Mackintosh and Co.
Cathay s—3,169½ cwts linseed and 695¾ cwts teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—8 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2093 Mirzapore (s), Parish—Malls, 18th December.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1343 Trinacria (s), Hutchison—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1478 Gatherer, Thomson—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

667 Albert Ehrensvard, Bredelius—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1884 Cathay (s), Dundas—Malls, 11th December.

FOR HULL.

1854 St. Enoch, Browse—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1756 Shakespeare, MacGregor—Finlay, Muir & Co.

1265 Lady Cairns, Carnell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ST. NAZAIRE.

853 City of Halifax, Roberts—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1057 Presnitz (s), Armstrong.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1124 Whickham (s), Stewart—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1 06 Khiva (s), Lee—Malls, 13th Dec.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1178 Bangalore (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1400 Cape of Good Hope, Henderson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1486 Edith Warren, Clarke.
879 Guinevere, Nicholas—Volkart Brothers.
1413 Walter D. Wallis, Hatfield.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1295 Feronia, Campbell—Wallace & Co.
1072 Sea Flower, Garrick—Wallace & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

470 Mathilde, Nacoda.

FOR RICE PORTS.

845 Dinlio, Bozzo—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1544 Enterprise, Lewis.
919 Einar Thambarskelver, Meling.
920 Favorite, Bentlinck.
1379 George F. Marsden, Humphery.
773 Sumatra, Curran.

FOR JEDDAH.

1356 Harald Haarfager (s), Heltberg—James Mackintosh & Co

NOT FIXED.

1322 Bride of Lorne—Richardson.
1238 Cashmere, Thompson—N. Manockjee & Co.
1 320 Clive (s), Tillson—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
519 Elizabeth Ann, Coates.
1548 Harmonia, Small—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1266 Hutton (s), Hodges—Remington & Co.
340 Mariner, Legeyt.
1153 Pegasus, Powell.
984 Pachumba (s), Franks—B. I. S. N. Co.
1360 R. B. Fuller, Gilmore—N. Manockjee & Co.
1055 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—W. & A. Graham & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1088 Dalhousie (s), Elton.
1091 Daphne, (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
800 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
4173 Jumna (s), D'Arcy.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
Thetis (s), Ward.
3089 Undaunted (s) 31, Fanshawe—(Flag ship.

FRENCH NAVY.

Surcouf (s) 4, Roquet.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd Dec. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29·935
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·9
Dew Point	67·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·732
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	81·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	69·0
General Direction of wind	NNW, NE, NNE, NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	237

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 2.

Ferris, Vet Surg, Bengal R H A, on duty, from Umbala.

DECEMBER 3.

Starr, Lieut, Bombay 108th Regt, on duty, from Mhow.
Luckhardt, Capt, Bombay Comst Dept, on duty, from Deolalee.
Raynsford, Major, Bombay R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Smith, Lieut, Bombay R A, to rejoin, from Hingoli.
Beale, Col, Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Deesa.

DECEMBER 4.

Bayly, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 2.

Lester, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Sawant Wari.

DECEMBER 3.

Kay, Lieut, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, to join, to Allahabad.

DECEMBER 4.

Hume, Lieut Col, Bombay 55th Regt, on leave, to Jubbulpoor.
Goldney, Lieut, Madras R E, on leave, to England.
Wetherall, Lieut Col, Madras 32nd Regt N I, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Keays, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Brind, Lieut, Bombay 55th Regt N I, on duty, to Deesa.
Campbell, Capt, Bengal 1st Punjab Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Cochell, Surg, Bombay M D, on duty, to Bhooj.
Tanner, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Baroda.
Grant, Lieut, Bombay Ind Medl Dept, on duty, to Aden.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 24th November 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th Native Infantry—Capt E H Webb, 2nd Wing Subn, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Lt Keighley, appointed permanently to the Commissariat Dept.

Lt G D C Gastrell, Offg 1st Wing Subn to be 2nd Wing Subn, vice Webb.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

1st Battalion 12th Regiment—Lt Col E H Foster to be Col from the 2nd May 1873.

Maj (Bt Lt Col) G F Walker to rank as Lt Col from the 14th April 1872.

Maj F Bagnell to be Lt Col from the 20th Oct 1872.

Capt H M Lowry to be Maj from the 31st Aug 1875.

Lt H L Townshend to be Capt from the 9th Dec 1874.

Lt J M J Sawyer to be Capt from the 9th Sept 1876.

Surgn Maj H F Williams, M D, Offg Deputy Surgn Genl, Lucknow Circle, on being relieved by Deputy Surgn Genl H M Cannon, R A, will proceed to Delhi and there await the arrival of his regiment, the 40th N I,

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars—Vety Surgn T Paton, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lt Warburton, No 3 Battery 13th Brigade,) to Kasauli, from the 8th Nov to the 20th Dec on medical certificate.

Lt C E Bedford, (C Battery 2nd Brigade,) to England overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt W F Graham, (No 4 Battery 4th Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

16th Foot—Maj (Local Lt Col) D W Martin, to remain at Abbottabad, and adjacent hills, from 16th Nov 1876 to 16th Feb 1877, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in G O G C-in-C of the 28th Sept, page 485.

2-12th Foot—Lt R J Pike, to Bombay, for thirty days from the 16th Nov, to appear before a medical board.

33rd Foot—Sub-Lt S F French, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot—Co R H Currie, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

51st Foot—Lt R F Gartside-Tipping, (Offg 2nd Squadn Subn, on probation, 2nd Bl Cavy,) to Calcutta, from the 20th Nov 1876 to the 2 th April 1877, on private affairs.

56th Foot—Capt Prickett, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2-13th Foot—Lt Bell, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot—Sub-Lt G E Eves, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt J F Carthew, (1st Squadn Subn 13th Bengal Lancers,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj O Owen, (attached to 1-8th Foot,) to Bombay, from the 1st to the 30th Dec, on urgent private affairs.

Surgn W B Slaughter, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, 2nd December 1876.)

Capt C W Losack, Depy Conservator of Forests, returned from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 3895, dated 21st ultimo, and resumed charge of the Northern Div, from Mr H Moore, Asst Conservator, on the 15th inst, before noon.

Six months' leave of absence on urgent private affairs, under section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr S H Hennessey, Asst Commr, Satpur, from the date he may avail himself of it.

Mr J A Jeffreys, C S, Asst Commr, Hoshangabad, received charge of the Pachmarhi Division, on the 18th inst, before noon.

Mr D O Malikjohn, C S, Asst Commr, Narsinghpur, availed himself of the six days' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 4070, dated 2nd instant, on the 7th idem before noon, and rejoined on the 18th idem, before noon.

Mr C W Imrie, C S, whose services have been placed by the Govt of India at the disposal of this Administration, is appointed Supernumerary Asst Commr, and posted to the Nagpur Div.

Mr Imrie reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties on the 21st inst, after noon.

Maj H Fraser, 2nd Supt of Police, having reported his return to Bombay, from furlough to Europe, is posted to the Balaghat Dist.

Mr G J Noble, Dist Supt of Police, Balaghat, on being relieved by Maj Fraser, is transferred to Bhandara, and will relieve Mr Ratan Singh, Dist Supt.

Capt F S Morris, Asst Commr, on return from furlough is posted to Pachmarhi, in the Hoshangabad Dist.

Sergt George Taylor, Overseer, 1st grade, reported his return to duty on the 17th Nov 1876, from one year's furlough in England on medical certificate granted to him by the Govt of India, in the Mily Dept, in letter No 695, dated 27th July 1875.

Sergt Taylor is posted to Eastern Nimar.

Mr F Lang, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed student of the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, appointed to the P W Dept, Central Provinces, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 29th Nov 1876, and is posted to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway Div.

Messrs J Stoddart and J Y Davidson, Ex Engrs, received and made over charge respectively of the Nagri Div, Wardha Valley Railway, on the forenoon of the 20th Nov 1876.

Mr L Ward, Accountant, 2nd grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner, P W Accounts, is granted 23 days' privilege leave, under Supplement F, section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from this date.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Dec. 2.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr F M Lind, Comr, Meerut Div, thirty days' subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement from the service, with effect from the 16th Dec 1876.

Mr G Palmer, Dist and Sessions Judge, Moradabad, two months' and sixteen days' privilege leave, from 21st Nov 1876.

Mr H G Ross, supt, Dehra Dun, who reported his return from furlough on 16th Nov 1876, the usual subsidiary leave.

In supersession of Notification No 1521A, dated 8th Sept 1876, Mr J H Harrison, Asst Mag, Etah, one month and six days' leave on medical certificate from 11th Sept 1876.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments and posting :—

Mr W C Plowden, Mag and Collr, Saharanpur, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Moradabad, during the absence on leave of Mr G Palmer, or until further orders.

Mr H G Ross, Supt to be re-posted to Dehra Dun, with effect from the date of taking charge.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn J Cleghorn, Civil Surgn, Naini Tal, to be in medical charge of the camp of H H the Offg Lt Govr, N W Provinces, at Delhi.

Surgn Maj J E Moffatt, in medical charge Convalescent Depot, Naini Tal, to officiate as Civil Surgn of that station in addition to his other duties, during the absence on deputation of Surg J Cleghorn, or until further orders.

Surgn F Thompson, 20th Regt, Mad N I, Bandu, to the charge of the civil medical duties of this station, from 13th Nov 1876.

Surg P A W ir, 3rd Goorkha Depot, Almorah, to the charge of the civil medical duties of that station, with effect from the date of taking charge.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F H Fisher, Asst Collr, 1st class, of the Mainpuri Dist to be invested with the powers described in section 10c, Act XVIII of 1873, to be exercised within that Dist.

Under section 23, Act XVIII. of 1873, Mr C F Hall, Asst Collr, Mainpuri, with power to remit or suspend rent in certain villages of pargana Shikohabad and Mahafabad, in the Mainpuri Dist, the crops of which were damaged by hail on the 17th and 18th Oct last.

Under section 23, Act XVIII of 1873, Mr J L Denniston, Asst Collr, Farukhabad, with power to remit or suspend rent in certain villages of pargana Chibramau and Talgram, in the Farukhabad Dist, the crops of which were damaged by hail on the 17th Oct last.

In the notification from this Dept, No 1852A, dated the 19th Oct last, conferring on Mr J J D LaTouche all the powers of an officer in charge of a settlement which can be conferred under section 93, Act XVIII of 1873, is exercised within certain parganas of the Jhansi Dist, for pargana "Jhansi" read "Moth".

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr G A Stack, Professor of English Literature, Bareilly College, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, from date of his making over charge at Bareilly.

In continuation of Notification No 343A., dated 25th Nov 1876, Mr W Beanand, Headmaster, Zilla School, Moradabad, has passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr F B Mulock, Asst Mag and Collr, Aligarh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Foreign Dept, for special duty at Delhi, with effect from the date of his making over charge of his duties at Aligarh.

HIGH COURT.—5TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Honourable the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE.

For Judgment.

173-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Govindass Ballakidass and another vs Purshotum Jootha—Tyabjee and S.

LONG CAUSE.

691-75—Macfarlane—Heerabai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin —Part heard.

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Mr J Macfarlane—Heerabai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

222-76—Saunderso M—Narroze Bhimjee vs Huriba Withoba—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

251-76—Rimington, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomeea vs Bai Sharifabeebee, widow—M H Khan.

349-76—Mr Smale—David Solomon and another vs Ezekiel Solomon, &c.,—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

SHORT CAUSES.

470-76—In person—Thucker Khimjee Govindjee and others v Mr Lum Lurooomeea and others.

639 76—Lynch and Tobin—The L Bank of Bank Ld vs Nowrojee Rustomjee Billimoria.

LONG CAUSES.

400-76—Mr Bicknell—Munrulpursad Bhowanipursad vs Framjee Nusserwanjee—Prescot and Winter.

492-76—Crawford and Bonvoy—Soondurjee Jadowjee and another vs Navibai widow—Shapoorjee, and T.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

670-72—Tyabjee and Bayani—Mulla Ibrahim, &c., vs Dowd Baig, it is contended that in view of the complication of affairs in Europe we should be careful to stand as much as possible upon the defensive in India, our best defence here may consist, as it has already done frequently in war, and more particularly in campaigns in the East, in aggression. If we were to take the aggressive—so far at least as regards the placing of a powerful European force within striking distance of Shere Ali's capital—the first symptom of disaffection on his part could be instantly punished, while Russia's game would be completely checkmated. The Government of India has probably been made aware already of the fact that Afghanistan is arming herself, and we trust that it will watch with the greatest keenness the progress of this warlike move. A few inquiries might be made with much advantage with reference to the point, whence is the Ameer obtaining his new supplies of arms ?—are they being sent across the Oxus by Russia ? But if the Ameer's conduct suggests the slightest suspicion of his good faith, if his armaments are found to be on an extensive scale, and if, above all, it be found that Russia is playing with Afghanistan the same game she played in Servia, where she fed the insurgents with arms and ammunition, then a British force should at once be moved to Jellalabad, and the Khyber Pass closed to the advance of any hostile force, Afghans or Russians.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that his Representative, MR. BETTS, with a most complete assortment of his
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.
will visit the following stations about the dates mentioned and return to Bombay early in December :—
BARODA, 16th November.
AHMEDABAD, 23rd ,,
SURAT, 1st December.
During his present visit to Bombay MR. BETTS may be consulted at MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.'s, where letters should be addressed.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1876.

EVERY person who takes an interest in Central Asian politics, more especially with regard to the question of Russian intrigue in Afghanistan, must have been struck with the singular fact that information has arrived simultaneously from

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

ALLAHABAD, 4TH DEC.

The Honourable Ashley Eden is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SIR A. CLARKE.

Sir Andrew Clarke passed here yesterday from Bombay for Delhi.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, 4TH DEC.

In a speech at a special Parliamentary dinner given to him yesterday, Prince Bismarck said he did not yet despair of peace but he thought that war was probable. It would be inopportune for Germany to counsel Russia at the present time, but he thought that when Russia and Turkey dread fighting, Germany would be but able to mediate. He hoped that England would not openly go to war against Russia, but almost in directly similar to Russian action in Servia, should Austria be drawn into war and danger threaten her existence as an Empire, it would be the duty of Germany to come forward and support her. Austria possessed greater vitality than many thought, and he had told Lord Salisbury so.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4TH DEC.

The Porte in hastening to promulgate the Constitution previous to the Conference, the Great Powers have notified that they disapprove of such action.

OPINION OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, 4TH DEC.

The home press is unanimous in asserting that Russia must not be permitted to take possession of Constantinople, but otherwise it opposes giving help to Turkey.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

Great importance is attached to Prince Bismarck's remarks regarding Austria. It is generally believed that they tend to localize the impending war.

ARMY CHANGES.

Lieutenant General David Elliot Mackirdy has been gazetted Colonel of the 54th Foot, vice Colonel Studholme J. Hodgson, transferred to the 4th Regiment.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, 4TH DEC.

The French Ministry have resigned owing to adverse votes in the Chambers.

LONDON, 2ND DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices declining. Surats, prices declining.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dholleras	5d.
Exchange on India	1-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88½
4½ per cent. do.	87
5½ per cent. do.	90
3 per cent. Consols for account	95
5 per cent. French Rents 1872	104½
Bar Silver	53½
Oriental Bank Shares	£43-10s.
Chartered do. do.	£17-10s.
do. Mercantile do.	£26.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£30.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£86,750,000.
" Notes in Circulation	£104,625,000.
Arrival.—Lanarkshire.	

THE Bombay Legislative Council yesterday passed through the first reading "a Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make vaccination of children in the City of Bombay compulsory." The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, who introduced the Bill, gave an interesting history of the circumstances and events since 1869 which have led to its being brought forward, and stated that it had the consent and approbation of the Secretary of State, of the Government of India, and of the public of Bombay, including the Municipal Corporation. As an instance of the generally favourable opinion may be mentioned different Bombay communities regarding the Bill and its object, Mr. Gibbs said that twenty-seven references were made by Government to as many native gentlemen of position and intelligence, representing the Hindoo, Mahomedan, Jewish, Parsees, and Portuguese communities, who were asked to give their unreserved opinions on the subject of the desirability of introducing compulsory vaccination in view of the religious prejudices and superstitions of the natives, and all the replies were favourable with the exception of three, two Parsees and one Mahomedan only objecting. All the native members of the Council expressed themselves in favour of the general principle of the Bill, and the only point which excited any adverse criticism was a proposed provision that a public vaccinator or medical practitioner who has vaccinated a child may, if he should see fit, take lymph from the child for the performance of other vaccinations. It was stated that this would create strong opposition, the poorer and more ignorant portions of the native communities (excepting Mahomedans,) objecting to the lymph being taken from their children, and the educated and intelligent protesting against having their children vaccinated with lymph taken from others. Mr. V. N. Mandlik expressed an opinion that all difficulties and obstructions to the working of the Bill would be obviated by the insertion of a clause providing that vaccination should be compulsory only with vaccine matter taken from animals. At any rate, the question is only a matter of detail, which will no doubt be satisfactorily got over by the Select Committee who were appointed to consider the Bill. The Council also passed through the third reading, the Mamlatdars' Courts Bill, which has been sent to the Governor General for sanction once and was returned because of a technical objection. It will probably now be confirmed, and allowed to come into operation without much further delay. A third Bill, the object of which is to make it compulsory on owners of property in towns and cities of the Bombay Presidency to take out *sunnuds*, or title deeds, and pay for them at the rate of Rs. 5 each, so as to partially defray the cost of surveys, was read a first time. The Council will not meet again until the close of January, in order to allow members to take part in the approaching Imperial celebrations at Delhi.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 11-15 A.M. yesterday, on the arrival of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army from Poona.

MONDAY, the 11th instant, has been fixed by Mr. Justice White for the hearing of the defamation case, Hogg *vs.* Wilson.

MESSRS. THOMAS WATSON and Co.'s. Tea Report tells us that the quantity of Indian tea exported from the 1st to the 29th of November this year, was 3,258,689lbs., as compared with 4,020,905 lbs. exported in November 1875.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nepaul, which sailed yesterday, with the English mails, took out two boxes gold bars, valued at Rs. 1,22,350, for London, despatched by the C. M. Bank of I. L. and China.

WE learn, officially, that in consequence of detention to the Railway Company's train, the up mail train for Bombay left Raichore yesterday without mails from places in the Madras Presidency. Consequently no correspondence from places beyond Raichore will be received in Bombay to-day.

WE hear from Akola that the Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner have left the province *en route* to Hydrabad, to preside at a committee held in the Residency for the examination of political officers. As soon as the former returns to Oomrawuttee, he will proceed immediately towards Delhi, in the capacity of Aid-de-Camp to Sir Richard Meade, Resident at Hydrabad, no other officer being available for the purpose; Major C. B. Euan Smith, having been appointed to the charge of the Residency, during Sir Richard Meade's temporary absence. Colonel Allardyce will, it is believed, hold charge of the Berar administration during the Commissioner's deputation to Delhi.

THE Lahore paper publishes further particulars of the murder of Lieut Harris:—"Lieutenant W. Harris, of the 21st P. N. I., when out at rifle practice, was shot dead by one of his men, a Patan sepoy. It is supposed that the man had been found fault with for his bad shooting, and in a moment of anger committed the deed. Poor Mr. Harris was shot through the arm and chest, and died immediately. The sepoy at once left the squad and ran across country, and after fixing his bayonet on to his rifle, loaded his piece and commenced taking deliberate shots at the other officers and men. Colonel Stewart ordered the rest of the men to fire at him, but only one bullet, it is said, took effect, inflicting a slight wound in the face; by this time he had taken up his position behind some rising ground, and this accounts for his not being at once shot down. Having exhausted his ammunition, it is said, he gave himself up after throwing away his rifle."

THE Lahore paper tells us that the Khan of Khelat, accompanied by Captain Wylie, 1st P. C., who has been attached on special duty to the Khelat Mission, arrived at Gandava on the 21st instant, *en route* to meet the Viceroy at Jacobabad. Major Sandeman's camp was formed at Gandava; and that officer, accompanied by a detachment of the 4th P. C., under Captain Shepherd, met the Khan several miles on the Mula Pass road. His Highness was in the very best spirits at the thought of his approaching visit to Delhi, to join in the Imperial Assemblage. The various Biluch and Brahui Sirdars are on their way to join His Highness and Major Sandeman at Gandava; indeed, some of them have already arrived in camp. They will comprise Hassad Khan and Mula Muhammed, Sirdars of Sarawan; Gaur Khan and Ibrahim Khan, Sirdars of Jalawan; Jam Ali, of Lus Beyla; Mirula Khan, Tomandir of the Marris; Shahbaz Khan, Bagti; Aladina, Kard; Shadi Khan, Bangalzai, and others, with a due proportion of their clans. There is a very general desire in the country for peace, and the perfect safety with which kafilas, British officers, and even private travellers, are able to move about, is a sign that already the results of Major Sandeman's mission are bearing fruit. The headquarters of the escort have been placed at Mitri, under Colonel Malcolmson, 3rd Sind Horse. This place was chosen as being a better site than Dadar. It is situated about twelve miles from the latter place, in the open plain, on the banks of the Nari: and a force, cantoned there, both covers the mouth of the Bolan, and acts as a check on any Marris who may wish to loot in Northern Katchi. A portion of the escort, under Captain Scott, 4th Sikhs, is being hutted for the winter at Quetta, so securing the other end of the Bolan Pass.

FERGUSSON'S "INDIAN AND EASTERN ARCHITECTURE."*

THIS book is not altogether a new one—being a liberally enlarged re-print of the previous editions of 1855 and 1867, but its appearance has been anxiously looked for by the most eminent Indian antiquaries, and its publication marks an era in the progress of the investigation of Indian architectural art.

Were the work of a purely scientific character, a notice of it would be out of place in these columns, but it is so studiously adapted by the author for the general reader, and the subject is so carefully pruned of all the repulsive technicalities of art, that any one feeling an awakening interest in the wide-reaching subject of which it treats need not fear to attack it—and the reader may be assured that he will find in it small resemblance to the pedantic and narrow treatises associated with the name of Gwilt and those of the older school of architectural writers. In short, Fergusson's *History of India and Eastern Architecture* does in its own line what Thornton's *Gazetteer* performed in another some years back. The latter, while treating of geographical and topographical details, presented a compact *resumé* of Indian chronology and history, and the former, while ostensibly devoted to its own particular task, furnishes, as it proceeds, one of the liveliest and most accurate generalizations of the career of this country and its conquerors within the limits of historic times. In it will be found vitalized the facts buried in the endless series of volumes of the Royal Asiatic and kindred societies, or scattered through the numberless books, pamphlets, and essays, which have appeared during the two centuries of British conquest and occupation. Besides these general attractions, it has one peculiarly interesting to the Western Presidency in giving the proper place and the means of estimating the relative importance of the arduous labours of the long line of Bombay archæologists ending with Burgess, while treating of the lavish and magnificent remains which distinguish this part of India.

The writer intending to review such a work, containing descriptions of thousands of buildings, ranging over a period of one thousand years, and complicated by uncertain chronology and ethnography, must involuntarily pause at the outset and experience very much the sensations of a critic turned loose into the galleries of the Vatican, or those of one of the International Exhibitions. The materials in both cases are overwhelming, and the questions to be discussed overpoweringly intricate. Here, however, both space and ability forbid attempting seriously any such task, and the purpose of this brief article will be merely the modest one of introducing Mr. Fergusson's work to those who are so unfortunate as to be unacquainted with it, and to point out to his old admirers what novelties may be looked for.

A first glance through the book—(it is scarcely necessary to remind the reader that the work has a tendency to come under Charles Lamb's category of "books which are no books," and could scarcely be read straight through by the most hardened of enthusiasts)—raises a feeling of regret that the author has been unable to revisit the scenes of his former labours. There is no falling off in the Ruskinesque vigour and boldness of his opinions, nor in the prodigal originality of his conjectures and the picturesque accuracy of description, but one misses the tone of conviction and certitude which in the older edition sprang from a recent and familiar acquaintance with the ground. All the new materials have, in fact, been drawn from the labours of others, and consequently to some extent suffer from the absence of personal verification which architecture, though in a less degree, shares with similar studies of fact. Fortunately, however, the authorities made use of are beyond cavil, and almost dispense with the necessity for personal investigation by a fair sufficiency of illustration. The labours of the archæological surveyors under General Cunningham and Mr. Burgess are rapidly accumulating materials which render the study of Indian architectural art nearly as easy at the India Museum or South Kensington as in this country—and it is only to be regretted that the portion of the reports of these surveys, emanating from Simla, does not give the public fewer plans and more pictures. This fault is pleasantly avoided by Fergusson, who knows the public repugnance to the *chefs d'œuvres* of the drawing board and carefully supplies the antidote to each rigid plan or diagram by a sketch or photograph.

With the exception named, the work is all that could be desired in completeness of scope, lucidity of arrangement, and beauty of illustration. The excellence of the last-named feature will be sure to arrest the attention of the most indifferent. Besides maps, there are 400 elaborate woodcuts to relieve 700 pages of text, and the work, as a mere picture book, will supply the means of passing many a pleasant hour; and, even if relegated to such vain and superficial purposes, can hardly fail to impress one with the broader differences of the many styles of the many races of this country.

Proceeding to some more detailed description of the contents, the title will be found somewhat misleading. It purports to give a history of Indian *and* Eastern architecture. The sections devoted to Burma, Siam, Cambodia, Java, and China, occupy, however, only one-seventh of the space, the remainder being devoted to India. There is very little about Affghanistan; nothing about Turkistan, though the drawings and descriptions of Russian artists have shown that something yet remains of the Timurian glories of Samarkand; and the section devoted to China is less complete than the reader of Marco Polo, fresh from the fabulous gorgeousness of the palaces of Kinsay, would desire. This is duly explained as resulting from the absence of proper materials in the recorded opinions of competent observers.

Opening with a clear Introduction which furnishes such historical, ethnological, and statistical information as the general reader requires—(a sort of preliminary sherry and bitters which will perhaps try the staying powers of the determined student approaching the subject for the first time)—the author comes to the body of the work, which he divides into seven books, each treating of a particular era or style. As the oldest architectural remains extant are those of the Buddhist domination, dating back from the third century before Christ to the sixth and seventh centuries of our era, the first book commences with them. Those who have waded through such works as those of Bird and the portions of the Journals of the Asiatic Society dealing with this period, will be best able to appreciate the success of this part of the book. They will find a clear and intelligible account of all the recent important discoveries at Bharut (on the Rewah table-land between the Soane and Jumna) and in the Punjab, and a critical disposition of the well-known and widespread series of monuments stretching from Jumalgiri, near Peshawar, to Amravati on the Kistna, and from Udyagiri in the east to Kenheri in the west. This review embraces the earlier of the grand excavations of Ellora, Karli and Ajunta, and the lesser known series at Nassick, Bedsa Bagh, and other places now becoming familiar, through the labours of Mr. Burgess, and it occasionally discovers the traces which are being found in the Punjab and elsewhere of the structural works which preceded the excavations. Many of the identifications of sites and remains mentioned by ancient Chinese pilgrims have all the absorbing interest of a tragic tale, and exhibit the extraordinary detective abilities which, no longer possessed by the police, are centred in scientific investigators.

Following the Buddhist section comes that treating of its ally the Jaina style, in specimens of which the Bombay presidency is so rich. The intending Bombay visitor to Delhi will do well to remember that between the Ghauts and Jubbulpore he is carried through a country rich in undescribed and unvisited remains of this period; and, when he reaches his final destination, Delhi, he will find off the Chandni Chauk a remarkable modern temple of the sect—remarkable alike for its architectural beauty in parts and gorgeousness of interior decoration, in which latter respect the great Sikh temple at Umritsir is its only rival. Should the traveller be sufficiently enthusiastic to alight *en route*, he will find much to interest him within easy reach of the railway. At the pretty station of Munmar each pass in the circle of hills around has its mouldering group of Buddhist or Jaina tanks and shrines, and each hill-top is crowned by forts famous in the days of Sivaji and the British conquest of Gungthuree and Khandesh. Five miles from Munmar, in the Ankai pass, are two small series of cave temples. Further on at Khundwa, in Nimar, a walk in any direction from the railway station will discover tanks and fine fragments of sculpture, or the observer may more readily find the latter built into the walls of the bran-new Kutcherry, for our occupation of this tract has been marked by a liberal "utilization" of Jaina monuments for public works and railway purposes. This reminds one of the indignant and contemptuous invectives Fergusson is frequently constrained to give vent to on this subject. In this he is not alone, for even an official writer, Dr. Hunter, speaks boldly of "the Vandalism of the English Public Works Department" in Orissa, classing it with the ignorant iconoclasm of the Mahomedans. The evil is too common to excite attention, and is rarely referred to because civilians are amongst the greatest offenders. This class may be divided into two bodies—that which destroys ancient monuments with pleasure as such, and that which with supreme indifference allows others, who may not have the advantage and illumination of a competitive training, to do the same. Wherever one goes, it is the same. It is rampant in Bombay;—inscribed lats of the age of Asoka, are used as road rollers in Bengal;—and in the Punjab a Deputy Commissioner only a week or two ago complacently whitewashes Shalamar for the reception of Lord Lytton, after grubbing up a fountain of variegated marbles and plastering up its side as a sort of snack! In the North-West Provinces alone are such savages held in check. Any gentleman of this description who *there* wishes to become practically acquainted with the provisions of the Penal Code may be advised to resume his practices in Muttra or Agra. All honour to Sir Richard Strachey for it, and may the day soon come when the swift displeasure of the Secretary of State will reach any ignorant official who destroys or neglects the architectural treasures of his charge! At present, while earnest scholars are devoting their lives and leisure to the investigation of monuments so practically valuable, as enabling us to become more familiar with the country and its races, the choicest materials of their labours are either deliberately destroyed and mutilated, or left to the tender mercies of the soldier, the native, or the railway engineer—witness the demolitions in the palaces of Delhi and Lahore, and the removal of the Hurseul temple to build bridges on the G. I. P. Railway. However, enough of this unsavoury subject.

Book III. deals with the architecture of the Himalayan districts. The section of it devoted to Kashmir remains much as before, but there is a new and curiously illustrated account of the style peculiar to Nepal and references to the little known temples of the tea-valley of Kangra, which, by the bye, Lord Lytton, in his present progress from Simla to Peshawur, does not seem to have visited, though they were only a few yards off his path. The planters seem to have pinned him down by their currency grievances and other mechanical matters.

We pass over Books IV. to VI. treating respectively of the Dravidian, Chalukyan, and Indo-Aryan styles, only remarking that the beauty of illustration is well sustained in these important sections—being in this respect much indebted to the superb work of Rousselet which the Indian public seems to have only discovered when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales patronized it. The exquisite Chalukyan style invites lengthy reference, especially in this organ of the Presidency in which its remains are so lavish—but space forbids. It will only be added that it is to be regretted Mr. Fergusson does not say more of the domestic buildings of which such picturesque examples are given in the palaces of Madura, Vijayanagar, Duttiah, Umtcha and Deeg. The history of this and other branches—particularly the military one—of Indian architecture remains to be written. It is not easy to accept the author's condemnation of the triumphal gateways at Worangul, in the Deccan, which, if nothing else, are intensely regal and picturesque.

Before leaving these three books we would point out that any one desirous of impressing those indifferent to, or incredulous of, the beauties of Hindu architecture, could not do better than introduce them to Fergusson's examples of the temples at Khajuraho, Tarputry, and Hallabid.

Book VII. disposes of the Mahommedan styles, concluding that part of the work which relates to India. Though it comes last in chronological order, it will probably be the first referred to by the English reader. A genuine admiration of the Hindu styles is, like that of soda-water, or tobacco, somewhat of an acquired taste, especially in Bombay, where the superficial observer, who has not penetrated to Walkeshwar, or Mahaluxmee, associates them with odd holes in walls filled with shapeless vermillion idol-blocks, much below London stone in the esthetic scale. An enquirer of this description, seeking for the lofty pagodas of Madras, which he has seen in the *Illustrated London News*, is naturally disgusted at the bare reality as locally exhibited, and turns with involuntary appreciation to the purer and more European styles of the followers of the Prophet, and it may be predicted that before many years' residence in India have passed over him—especially if he have the advantage of visits to Ahmedabad, Bijapur, Delhi, and Agra—the Mahomedan style will have seated itself firmly in his regard.

Mrs. Mackenzie, in her lively but now little read *Court, Camp, and Zenana*, frankly confesses that after a lengthy residence in this country, she was convinced brown was the real and proper colour of mankind. In much the same way the European, who may never have studied or affected the classical styles, is apt to confess that India possesses in its Mahomedan architectural magnificence a sturdy rival to the familiar and time-worn Gothic. This gradual change is very natural, and the springs of it have been very finely expressed by the author of *Nugæ Indicæ*—

Looking on lordly arch and tall minor,
The glowing sandstone shaft upon the green,
We feel how void of grace our own lives are,
And what the race who left them must have been.
No forms of bird or beast, no shape of man
Intrude distraction;
But with a comely geometric plan,
The Arabesque allays the thought of action.
The leaning lotus with inverted urn,
Over the carven lintel seems to turn;
And over all, like fairy links and fetters,
The solemn scripture letters.

The Indo-Saracenic, even in its debasement, has not sunk so low as the Gothic with which our architects have ruthlessly familiarised us, the former, unlike the latter, being almost absolutely incapable of degradation even in the rudest hands, being, in some of its minor forms, as suitable for the humble domestic dwelling as for the spacious mosque or caravanserai—and as graceful in brick or plaster as in all the regal lavish of marble and precious stones.

Mr. Fergusson's account of the Mahomedan styles suffers a great deal from the neglect they have hitherto experienced from the Archæological Survey, and does not contain much that is new. It may be said with bated breath *en passant* that some of our archæologists are a little too exclusive and systematic in their researches. The chief of them, while scouring the Salt Range in the Punjab for Buddhist remains, passes without a word by the tremendous old Patan fortress of Rhotas, although it dominates all around for leagues and has never been described or measured in detail. He relaxes at Gwalior and Delhi, and at a few other places, but only just sufficiently to whet the appetite for more.

There is for these reasons little novelty, but no part of the work more plainly exhibits the industry and skill of the indefatigable writer—20 out of a total of 63 woodcuts being after drawings by the author, and most of the measurements and descriptions being also his own. Under these circumstances it seems something like ingratitude to complain that many of the pictures of buildings after sketches by the author are inferior and give an inadequate idea of the structures represented—but this is really the case, especially at Delhi, and it seems a pity that a work otherwise so finished and satisfactory is not furnished with suitable drawings from photographs, of Alaudin's gateway and the Jumma Masjid at Delhi—the former, situated at the foot of the Kutub Minar, being universally confessed as the supreme effort of Patan art, and the latter as the finest mosque in Asia and the rival of Santa Sophia at Constantinople. The author can, however bear this detraction, having, in his *Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindostan*, shown, like Ruskin, that he can work as well as criticise.

Although this section contains the only existing complete classification and description of the Indian Mahomedan styles, and, as such, is, independently of its own merits as a piece of analysis and survey, of extreme value, it exhibits markedly the infant stage of investigation of Indian art. There is scarcely any reference to ordinary domestic architecture, or to the grand efforts of the Patans and Moguls in the field of military, canal, and other engineering. This is the more to be regretted as the materials are yearly disappearing, our Government having, with supreme composure, abandoned most of the ancient fortresses, quite satisfied that the antiquated ramparts at the Presidency towns, and a few cantonments, are all that are necessary, and the palaces of the Mahomedan nobility in the various capitals being permitted to moulder away as buoniahs' shops or infants' schools. In a very few years the means for illustrating the lower class of works of even our latest opponents, the Sikhs, will have disappeared under the rigour of the rains and successive Deputy Commissioners. At Lahore one of the finest Sikh palaces in the city, the Maharaja Kurruck Sing's Mahal, had half fallen down when seen a few months ago, and the remainder of its lofty painted walls must by this time have been carted away to ballast the State Railway. We must live in hope, however, that somebody will appear to do for India what Hudson Turner has so admirably effected for the domestic architecture of England, and what Voillet le Duc has done for the military works of France. Till then we must ignorantly associate the style with palaces, mosques, and tombs alone.

These matters, though mentioned as imperfections in this section, are necessarily more owing to the obligation for condensation the author was under than to any neglect on his part, as he has shown in his clear description of the garden works of the Moguls that he has very fully studied the subject in every aspect and only abandons these minor works in consequence of the necessities of space and proportion.

There, are however, a few errors in detail which may be marked for future correction, and there are also some conclusions in matters of taste in which some may disagree with the author.

The Kalburgah Mosque (p. 553) is not the only mosque which exhibits the peculiarity of the whole of the area being covered over. There is a large stone Patan mosque, of the same period, at the village of Khirki, near Delhi, which is similarly constructed, the roof being almost hidden by the extraordinary number of 89 domes and being supported by 308 pillars. Again—(at p. 578) the author attributes the red sandstone palace in the fort of Agra to Akbar—but not only is it called the Jehangir Mahal, but General Cunningham has shown that it was probably erected early in the 16th century by Ibrahim Ludi. There are the remains of a very similar court in the palace at Lahore. At p. 576 the erection of Humayan's tomb at Delhi is attributed to his son Akbar. It is, however, believed to be the work of the deceased Emperor's wife Haji Begum,—in much the same way that Jehangir's tomb was constructed from the private funds of Noorjehan. This reference to Lahore reminds one, too, that Mr. Fergusson makes a mistake in attributing the imperial mosque there to Jehangir instead of Aurungzebe. He had probably not seen a photograph of it, nor a copy of the inscription on the grand gateway. An equally great error is made in assigning Wuzeerkhan's mosque in Lahore to a Wizier of Jehangir. The builder was one Hakim Ali-ud-din Wuzeerkhan, governor of Lahore, and a court physician to Shajehan. (Vide Thornton.) A comparison of pages 530 and 538 would seem to show that Mamud Begurra of Ahmedabad erected two tombs for himself. It is quite possible, that Muhammad Tuglak Shah resigned to a holy man his magnificent tomb at Multan and was buried in a second structure at Delhi, but this unusual fact on the Bombay side of India is not explained. There are few men, either kings or commoners, who, during life-time cheerfully provide themselves with two tombs, or a few spare coffins. Sailors are popularly accused of having wives in every port, but it is a novelty to find kings furnishing themselves with a tomb in every big city, as if to meet the contingency of provincial assassination.

With respect to matters of taste, it is difficult to concur in the author's admiration of Akbar's tomb at Secundra. It is very big and is beautiful in parts, but as an architectural whole it barely escapes being a meaningless monstrosity—as a glance at the cross section will show. The Kings of Oude have scarcely done worse. It is easier to follow in admiration of the great gateway at Futtehpore-Sikri, (which, by-the-bye, was erected by Akbar in commemoration of his conquest of Khandesh), but it is grossly out of proportion to the mosque of which it is the entrance, and it is located on a mound in the most inconvenient way.

While speaking of these petty matters another may be referred to. Mr. Fergusson (p. 579) gives a fine drawing of two pillars from the Turkish Sultana's kiosque at Futtehpore-Sikri, from a cast at South Kensington. If we remember rightly, this and other buildings at Futtehpore-Sikri have been much defaced by taking these casts, and Lieutenant Cole should have borne in mind that we in India may object to our masterpieces being smeared all over with plaster-of-paris even for the instruction of English provincial art students; or, in short, he should have remembered that if the original is worth copying, it is even more worthy of careful handling and preservation. The whitewashing civilian is bearable. We are accustomed to *him* and dare say nothing, but we expect *some* taste and consideration from the expensive art-apostles of the West-End who come out to instruct us and wean us firmly but kindly from the whitewash bucket.

Some apology is needed for the late appearance of this notice of a welcome book. We, however, err in good company, as, although the work was in the hands of the home critics so early as the end of 1875, it was not till a mail or two ago that the *Saturday Review* sat in judgment on it—and that in a rather illiberal way, many will consider. There is some cheap depreciation of Fergusson's chronology and ethnology;—the want of a glossary is denounced;—and the author is declared to want perspicuity. The critic of the *Saturday* would equally oblige and astonish the public by correcting the chronology. He may be referred to a dozen sources for a glossary—the "history" not being a handbook—and his complaint of want of clearness in style is simply outrageous. If the readers of Fergusson have come to *any* conclusion regarding him, it must have been that his diction is, without exception, the most smooth and lucid of all existing literature of the kind. If these faults really exist, they are quite counterbalanced by the general merits of the work, and it was due to the author to explain that every word of his personal narrative must have been written at the expense of severe physical discomfort and pecuniary sacrifice—the inseparable companions of the Indian Antiquary.

Those who desire to learn something of the career of the author may be referred to General Cunningham's narrative in the first volume of the "Archæological Reports" and to a lengthy notice in the latest edition of *Men of the Time*. It is many years now since James Fergusson gave up the mercantile desk in Calcutta and went home; but it is to be hoped he will again visit India. It would be a national advantage to have him and Mr. Ruskin out for a year or two, and any other Government than ours would have begged them to come. We should then see and hear no more of the whitewashing of marbles and the erection of triumphal arches from the pillars of Hindu temples, and it might be suggested, with some chance of a practical result, that the most graceful act the about-to-be-announced Empress of India could perform would be that of restoring the tomb of her great and only predecessor the Empress Noorjehan. The outer casing of this building now decorates the Sikh temple at Umritsir; the upper chambers, after forming a residence for three or four railway employés, were whitewashed in honour of the Prince of Wales; and the grave in the vaults below is strewed with cabbage stalks and broken beer bottles and flooded by the Ravi. The utilization of the vaults as an ice-house has been seriously proposed. The whole is a complete and striking commentary on British rule as administered by Punjab Civilians.

* *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*; by JAMES FERGUSSON, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., forming the third volume of the new edition of the "History of Architecture," but complete in itself. London: John Murray, 1876.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

THE great and only important event of the week on the turf resulted in adding another to the long list of proofs of the unreliableness of both book and field form. Almost the rankest of butsiders among the 24 starters carried off the prize, while such well known horses as Julius Cæsar, John Day, Merry Duchess, Innishowen, &c., cut most sorry figures. The selections of the Sporting writers in the various papers were—*Sportsman* ("Vigilant,") John Day; *Bell's Life* ("Bleys,") Julius Cæsar or Woodlands; *Era* ("Touchstone,") Thorn or Innishowen; *The Field*, John Day or Innishowen; *Land and Water* ("Prospero,") Julius Cæsar or Woodlands; *Sunday Times* ("Vaticinator"), Woodlands; *Sporting Life* ("Augur"), Julius Cæsar or Innishowen; *Standard* ("Asmodeus"), John Day, and Lord Gowran for a place. The betting on the race at starting was:—

7 to 2 agst	Julius Cæsar	20 to 1 agst	Merry Duchess
100—15 —	Woodlands	33 — 1 —	Omega
8 — 1 —	Activity	33 — 1 —	Agglethorpe
8 — 1 —	Innishowen	33 — 1 —	Kibeton
8 — 1 —	John Day	40 — 1 —	Footstep
11 — 1 —	Thorn	40 — 1 —	Herbertstown
15 — 1 —	Lord Gowran	100 — 1 —	Munden
100 — 6 —	Ebor		

The horses got to the post in good time, and after three or four false attempts, they all went well away to a good start. Omega at once showed with the lead, and at a capital pace cut out the work, attended by Woodlands and Activity, next to whom came Merry Duchess, Lord Gowran, Thorn, Stamfordham, and John Day, with Lottery, Polonaise, Innishowen, Herald and Munden at the head of the others, who were tailed in by Newport, Kineton, Berryfield, and George; but Berryfield soon left the ruck and ran into the middle lot as they passed the mile post—Footstep, who began badly doing the same. They streamed along in rapidly lengthening line to the mile post, where they were running almost in Indian file. Omega still going on in front of Woodlands, to whom now succeeded Stamfordham, Herbertstown, Activity, Thorn, Footstep and Lord Gowran, with John Day and Julius Cæsar lying well up. No other change took place till rounding the Canal turn, where Herbertstown slipped up and at the same time Woodlands dropped back behind Agglethorpe, Merry Duchess, and Herald, after the Findon colt coming Berryfield, Stamfordham and Lord Gowran, with Thorn, Activity, Julius Cæsar, and John Day succeeding. On entering the straight, Woodlands resumed his place as attendant on Omega, Berryfield, Thorn, and Footstep being next, with Activity, Munden, and Lord Gowran heading the remainder, while Julius Cæsar made an ineffectual effort to get up. Before reaching the distance Omega was beaten, and Woodlands was left in front of Footstep and Thorn, next to whom came Lord Gowran and Activity. Thorn and Activity were in trouble soon afterwards, and Woodlands and Footstep singled themselves out, the outsider winning after an exciting finish, by half a length; three lengths between second and third; Thorn, beaten a neck, was fourth, just in front of Munden; whole Whitebait was sixth; Berryfield seventh; Herald eight; Polonaise ninth; Agglethorpe tenth; Stamfordham eleventh; Innishowen twelfth; Omega thirteenth; Ebor, Julius Cæsar, John Day, and Lottery next; the last lot being Kineton, Newport, Tam O'Shanter, and George. Time by Benson's chronograph, 2min. 52sec. Footstep ran in the Cambridgeshire, and on that occasion cut a wretched figure. She had a few supporters however for the Liverpool cup, one of whom was a well known book-maker.

The International Regatta on the Thames continued successful throughout, and was carried to a very satisfactory conclusion. Captain Pelly, R. N., who delivered the prizes at the close, announced that in the second international regatta, to take place during next summer, as much as £2,500 will be given away in prizes; a prospect which should be sufficient to induce foreign crews to come not only the Channel but the Atlantic in order to compete. The principal races on the second day of the meeting were the first three heats for the Champion Sculls. The first heat brought to the post the veterans Boyd, Sadler, and Lumsden. An unfortunate occurrence took place soon after the start in the fouling of Sadler's boat by Lumsden, which left the race a moral certainty for Boyd, whatever chance Sadler might otherwise have had. Lumsden was disqualified, and Sadler was allowed to row in the final heat. In the second heat, which was between J. Anderson, G. Tarryer, and W. Spencer; Anderson took the lead from the commencement and won easily by two lengths, Tarryer being second. The third heat was particularly interesting, as it brought together the youth Blackman, who is only 20 years of age, but is over 6 feet in height, and the veteran Higgins. There was another competitor in E. Eagers, but he was never expected to take any prominent part in the race. Higgins and Blackman rowed against each other two years ago in a contest for the Sculls at the Thames Club Regatta, when Blackman was the winner, but it was asserted that Higgins was not in good health. On the present occasion, 4 to 1 was laid on Higgins at the start, so confident were his admirers of his ability to meet his young antagonist. Higgins took the lead at the commencement, and at the Grass Wharf he led by nearly three lengths, when odds of 10 to 1 were freely offered. On nearing Hammersmith Bridge, however, Blackman put on a splendid spurt, and gradually gained, and on passing the bridge got level with Higgins. A most exciting race then ensued. Blackman on reaching the beginning of Chiswick Eyot, got half a length in advance, and, straining every nerve, gradually got a length ahead, when a foul by Higgins put the result of the race beyond a shadow of a doubt. Eagers gave up in the early part of the race. The final heat, which was rowed on the following day, and in which the competitors were R. W. Boyd of Gateshead, T. Blackman of Dulwich, J. Anderson of Hammersmith, and Joe Sadler the ex-champion, was won by Boyd with a lead of a length from Blackman in 13min. 47secs. Anderson was third, Sadler having dropped out half way. In final heat for the Champion Pairs, which was rowed on the second day of the regatta, the competitors were Green and Thomas against Boyd and Lumsden, Bagnall and Hepplewhite, and O'Leary and Weatherhead. As was generally expected, the race soon settled down into a match between Boyd and Lumsden and Green and Thomas, the former being the favourites at 5 to 4 laid on them. It was a splendid race throughout. Boyd and Lumsden got ahead at the Point and gave Green and Thomas their wash the whole course, and, maintaining the lead throughout, ultimately won a magnificent race by one length clear. On the third day, besides the final heat for the Champion Sculls, there were rowed the final heats for the Amateur Fours and the Champion Fours. The three competing crews for the Amateur Fours belonged to the Thames, London, and Moulsey Clubs, the several crews being—Thames—R. H. Labat (bow), J. A. M. Robertson, W. L. Slater, J. Hastie (stroke);—London—L. Le Blanc Smith (bow), F. S. Gulston, A. Trower, F. Playford (stroke);—Moulsey—F. D. Leader (bow), P. Hermon, E. Slade, F. H. M. Leader (stroke). The race proved to be a very hollow affair. The London Four soon got a long way ahead and, rowing on very easily, won by five lengths, the Thames boat being second, and the Moulsey boat third close up with the Thames crew. The competing crews for the Champion Fours in the final heat were—1. R. Bagnall, R. Hepplewhite, W. Lumsden, and R. W. Boyd (stroke); 2.—T. Green, H. Thomas, J. H. Sadler, jr., J. Higgins (stroke); 3.—G. Tarryer, H. Kelley, J. Anderson, and W. Biffen (stroke). The race was virtually a match between the Newcastle (Boyd's) and the Thames (Higgins's) crews, the chance of the other crew being a very hopeless one. A splendid race was rowed between the Newcastle and Thames crews as far as Hammersmith Bridge, at which point the Tyne boat was one length in advance, but soon afterwards a foul occurred between the two boats, and the umpire being cut off, owing to a steamer getting in the way, from the view of the race when the foul happened, the men were ordered to row again the following afternoon. The Thames and Newcastle crews accordingly did meet again, and rowed over the course from Putney to Chiswick Eyot, when the Tyne men took the lead soon after the start, and maintaining it to be close, in spite of a most determined struggle by the Thames men, won by half a length clear in 12min. 16secs. A skiff race for 50*l.* was rowed on the Tyne during the week between Robert Cooper, of Gateshead, and John Robert Hymes, of Stockton. The course was from the Head of the Meadows to Scotswood Suspension-bridge, a distance of a mile and a quarter. The water was very rough and Hymes had the north, or sheltered course. Cooper was the favourite. A capital start was effected, and with half a dozen strokes Cooper drew away nearly three-quarters of a length from Hymes, and by the time a quarter of a mile had been covered was leading by a length and a half. Hymes then spurted, and gradually made up to Cooper, passed him at the half-distance, and improving his position won by three lengths.

A curious match was rowed recently on the Tyne, from the Redheugh Bridge to the west end of the Tyne Amateur Boathouse, a distance of a quarter of a mile, against tide, between Joseph Calvert and James M'Donald (both of Gateshead).

the whole of the Royal Family Hotel will be occupied solely by His Highness's nobles and sirdars.—*Id.*

A PARSEE *Miss-fitter*.—We hear from Lanowlee that a Parsee fitter in the Locomotive shops was sending away three boxes by train to Musjid Bunder, Bombay. The boxes had been weighed and booked, and put in the brake. The chief constable suspected something wrong, and, in presence of the station master, ordered the Parsee to open one of the boxes. The box was found to contain copper belonging to the Railway Company. The other two boxes were then taken out of the brake and opened and were also found to contain brass and copper belonging to the Company. The three boxes contained Rs. 350 worth of brass and copper. The Parsee fitter was tried by the Railway Magistrate last Saturday, convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Id.*

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met yesterday, in the Council Hall, New Secretariat, Bombay. There were present:—H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Sir Philip Wodehouse, presiding; H. E. the Hon. Sir Chas. Staveley, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief; the Hon. A. Rogers; the Hon. J. Gibbs; the Hon. the Advocate General, Mr. Marriott; the Hon. Major-Genl. M. K. Kennedy; the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.; the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik; the Hon. N. M. Ali Rogay; the Hon. Donald Graham; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Bechardass Ambaidass, C.S.I.; and the Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee.

THE MAMLATDARS' COURTS BILL.

The Secretary (Mr. Whitworth) read the following report of the Select Committee appointed at the Meeting of the Council held at Poona on the 5th of October last to consider and report on Bill No. 2 of 1876, a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mamlatdars' Courts.

The reason for sending this Bill back to the Select Committee was that it was discovered, that if the Bill were passed in the form in which the Select Committee sent it up to the Council, the consequence would be that the special rate of Court Fees payable on plaints presented under Act V. of 1864 would not be applicable to the new Act, and suitors, instead of being liable only to pay a fee of eight annas on every plaint, would have to pay fees calculated according to the general provisions of the Court Fees Act for suits in the Ordinary Courts.

2. But the Governor-General in Council has power, under Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, to reduce Court Fees, and upon reference made to the Government of India, that Government has declared itself prepared, if desired by the Government of Bombay, to make the necessary reduction of fees when this Bill has become law.

3. The Select Committee are therefore of opinion that so far as this question is concerned, the Bill may be passed as it at present stands.

4. But upon a re-examination of all the clauses of the Bill, the Select Committee are of opinion that amendments, as specified below, will make the law more complete and satisfactory.

5. The repeal by Act XV. of 1874 of Section 5 of Bombay Act X. of 1866, which declared that all Acts should be deemed, unless otherwise expressly provided, to apply only to the Regulation Districts, renders it necessary, in every Act since passed, to introduce a clause declaring its extent. The Select Committee have, therefore, added to Section 1 of the Bill a clause, declaring that the Act shall extend to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay, except the City of Bombay and the Scheduled Districts as defined by Act XIV. of 1874.

6. The powers of Mamlatdars' Courts should, the Committee think, be more accurately defined than was done in Section 4 of the Bill, and it seems advisable to specify distinctly on what dates causes of action of the several kinds contemplated should be deemed to have arisen. Section 4 has for these objects been altered. The second and third illustrations to this section have also been slightly altered.

7. The amendment of Section 4 has necessitated some merely verbal alterations in Sections 5 (Clauses 4 and 5) and 9.

8. Again the greater accuracy and more methodical arrangement of Section 4 as now framed has shown the necessity of further ramification of Section 15, which declares what are the issues to be determined in the different classes of cases. For there are now, in the three different classes of cases upon which suits may be brought under the proposed law—namely, (1) when the plaintiff has been actually dispossessed, (2) when he seeks restoration on the determination of a tenancy, &c, and (3) when he is himself in possession, but his possession is obstructed or disturbed. And for the rigid provision that the Mamlatdar, if he find for the plaintiff, "shall award him immediate possession or grant the injunction prayed for," the Committee have substituted language that will permit the Mamlatdar to pass such orders as may appear necessary within the powers as defined in Section 4.

9. Section 18 has been slightly amended so as to make it allude expressly to the restoration of uses as well as the giving of possession, &c., and also by making it declare that the Mamlatdar's decision shall not be held to be "conclusive" instead of "final," which was the word used before.

10. Finally, the form of injunction under Section 17, (Schedule C.) has been slightly amplified so as to meet all possible cases.

A. ROGERS.
J. GIBBS.
J. MARRIOTT.
V. N. MANDLIK.

22nd November, 1876.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers next proposed the second reading of the Bill. He said—The Council will recollect that on the last occasion when this Bill was before us it was found that in consequence of certain legal difficulties arising from the prohibition of the Local Councils to amend or modify any act of the Government of India passed since the passing of the Indian Councils' Act, we could not interfere with the High Courts' Fees Act in such a manner as to provide for retaining the same fees for suits brought in Mamlatdars' Courts as are now levied. A reference to the Government of India on the point was necessary, and the Bill was referred back to the Select Committee in order that the reference might be made. I hope my hon. friend the Advocate-General will explain some of the legal difficulties that arose in consequence of this prohibition of the Local Councils to interfere even verbally with acts passed by the Government of India; but in the meantime, I may state that the difficulty with regard to the fees has been got over by the Government of India agreeing that, if we pass this Act in its present shape, they will be prepared, on the application of the Government of Bombay, to reduce the rate of fees so as to leave the amount as it has been under the Court Fees Act. Of course, there will be no difficulty on the part of the Bombay Government in making this application, and there is no fear that the rate of fees now levied on suits brought in the Mamlatdars' Courts will be in any way enhanced. The other alterations that the Select Committee have thought it necessary to make, do not affect any question of principle, but are mostly verbal alterations and alterations such as were required to make the arrangement of the Act more accurate and more methodical, and I need not further allude to them. They have been explained in the report of the Select Committee. I beg now to propose the second reading of this Bill.

The Hon. Advocate-General—As the Hon. Mr. Rogers has suggested that I should explain to the Council the legal difficulty that arose with reference to the Bill as previously drafted, I will endeavour to do so. The Council are probably aware that the Local Legislative Council has no power, in any Act they may pass, to modify or affect any Act of the Government of India. For instance, if the Government of India, in one of their Acts, refers to any Act of the Bombay Government, say Act V. of 1864, the Local Council, in any subsequent Act they may pass repealing Act V. of 1864, have no right to say that the reference in the Government of India's Act, to Act V. of 1864 shall be read as referring to the subsequent repealing Act. A similar reference was originally proposed to be made by this Bill to the Court Fees Act 1870, and the Government of India objected that such reference would be a modification of that Act. The amount of fees to be paid on plaints presented in the Mamlatdars' Courts was fixed by Act V. of 1864 and Act XVI. of 1838 at 8 annas, and to the Courts Fees Act passed by the Government of India a schedule is attached in which there is an express provision directing that the fees to be paid in these Courts, should be regulated according to Acts XVII. of 1838 and V. of 1864. The repeal of these Acts by the present Bill wipes them off the Statute Book, and renders the reference to them in the Court Fees Act inoperative, and as we cannot say—as was intended in the first instance—that this Bill is to be read as the Act referred to by the Courts Fees Act, no special fee is fixed for suits instituted in the Mamlatdars' Courts, and instead of the original nominal fee of 8 annas, the fee ordinarily charged on plaints in Civil Courts would have been payable. Of course, it is impossible that heavy fees can be levied upon suits such as those instituted in these Courts; if that were done, the intentions of the Government in framing the Act would be entirely frustrated; but the difficulty has been got over by the Government of India expressing its intention, under the power given by the Courts Fees Act, of reducing the fees payable in plaints instituted in Mamlatdars' Courts to the original nominal amount.

In answer to a question from H. E. the President, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs said the Local Council could pass any new Act of their own and repeal it, but they could not say a new Act of their's should be read instead of another Act mentioned in any Act of the Government of India passed since the Indian Councils Act. They had full power to repeal their own Acts or do what they liked with them; but if the Government of India, in one of their Acts, should refer by number to say, Act V. of 1864, and they (the Local Council) repeal that Act V. of 1864, and passed another in its place in 1876, they could not say that wherever Act V. of 1864 was mentioned in the Government of India's Act the new Act should be read for it. They could repeal their own Act, but they must leave it to the Government of India, if they pleased, to strike out from their Act, say Act V. of 1864 wherever it might occur, and substitute, say Act IX. of 1876. The only other part of this Act requiring reference to the Government of India was the last section, as to which we had some doubt whether we had power to limit the term for the institution of suits in the Mamlatdars' Courts to within three years, but the Section as drafted was referred to the Government of India, Legislative Department, and they replied that the Section might stand, and, therefore, there is no further difficulty in that respect.

The Bill was then read the second time, and it was resolved, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Rogers, that it should be considered in detail by a Committee of the whole Council.

Some discussion took place with regard to the alteration in the first Section, which, as drafted, read:—"This Act may be called the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876." It extends to the whole Presidency of Bombay, except the City of Bombay and the Scheduled Districts as defined by Act XIV. of 1874."

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said the Section had already been revised and altered, as was explained in the 5th para. of the Select Committee's report, and he had just heard from Mr. Naylor that a slight further alteration would be necessary. The old Acts were in force, in Sind, not legally, but by custom, and as the wording of the Section at present stood regarding the Scheduled Districts, it would, he apprehended, have the effect of excluding Sind from the working of the new Act. There was no reason why the new Act should not be enforced in that district, and he proposed the Section should be altered so as to include it. Mr. Naylor had also suggested a difficulty as to the Panch Mahals and the Meyasee Villages, which were not under the direct revenue management of the officer in charge of the district. He (Mr. Rogers) could see no reason why the Act should not apply to these places. Disputes with regard to possession of property, &c., were as likely to arise there, as in other portions of the Presidency directly under the management of the Collector in charge, and there was no reason why the Mamlatdars should not have powers to settle such disputes with regard to temporary possession in those places as well as elsewhere. He begged to propose that instead of "except the City of Bombay and the Scheduled Districts," &c., the Section should read "except the City of Bombay and Aden."

The result of that would be that the Act could be enforced in Sind, and in the whole of the Panch Mahals, including the Meyasee villages.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I may state that in the notification which has been under consideration since the passing of the Scheduled Districts Act and the Laws Extent Act, showing what laws are in force and have been in force in Sind and other parts of what we should call the Non-Regulation Districts, such as the Panch Mahals and the Meyasee villages, the old Acts V. of 1864, and XVI. of 1838, which we repeal by the present Act, are both included as having always been in force, not legally but by custom, in these places, and when that notification is issued they will be legally enforced there. It is necessary, therefore, that this Act should not exempt those portions of the Presidency from its operation; otherwise we shall have to keep the old Acts on the Statute Book for the purpose of Sind, the Panch Mahals and the Meyasee villages, and as the present Act is an improvement on the previous ones, there is no reason why it should not repeal them there as elsewhere in the Presidency.

The word "Aden was then substituted for the words "Scheduled Districts."

In regard to Section 5 of the Act, providing for the description of the plaintiff and defendent in the plaint, the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft suggested that, "the name, caste, profession, and place of abode" would not be sufficiently clear as Christians, Parsees, and Mussulmans had no caste.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs proposed to insert the word "religion" after the word "name."

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—There are some people who profess to have no religion at all.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Then you might get over the difficulty by inserting "race."

After some further conversation it was decided to insert the word "religion," so that the description required will be "the name, religion, caste, profession, and place of abode."

H. E. the President asked whether "profession" was sufficiently definite.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said "profession" was used in the Penal Code, and was held to include "trade."

The Hon. Mr. Rogers pointed out that there was no express provision in the Act authorising the Mamlatdar to enforce the attendance of witnesses where they showed unwillingness.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs pointed out that the Mamlatdars' Courts had been held to be Civil Courts.

There were no other alterations of importance made in the Bill, which was read a third time and passed.

ANOTHER TAX ON PROPERTY.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved the first reading of Bill No. IV. of 1876, a Bill to amend (Bombay) Act IV. of 1868. He said—The objects of this Bill are explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons (which has been published in the Bombay *Government Gazette*), but I may briefly explain the circumstances under which it was found necessary to bring it forward. The Council are aware that (Bombay) Act IV. of 1868 provided chiefly for the survey of towns and cities. Under this Act, disputes have occasionally arisen as to whether the taking out of *sunnuds*, or title deeds, for properties was obligatory or not. A good deal of litigation has taken place on the subject, and as the Statement of Objects and Reasons will have informed the Council, according to the advice of our law officers, we have given way on the point and conceded that it is not obligatory upon persons owing property to take out a title deed under (Bombay) Act IV. of 1868. The doubt arose from the wording of Clause 2, Section I, and of Section X. of that Act, and was as to whether the *sunnud* mentioned in the one was the same *sunnud* as was mentioned in the other, that is to say, whether the Collector, in deciding on titles, could enforce the production of a Title Deed after an inquiry made by the City Survey. There can be no doubt that the intention of the Legislature when they passed Act IV. of 1868 was to make the taking of the title deeds compulsory, in order partly to pay for the expense of these City Surveys. Everybody must be aware that the survey of a large city in the detail which is necessary to mark out each little property is a very complicated and expensive matter. Residents in Bombay have seen the survey of their city proceeding before their eyes for several years, and they must be aware of the very complicated nature of the process; and also, I have no doubt, every one here will agree with me that when the work is really well done, as it has been done in Bombay, it is most valuable for the owners of property to have such a mass to refer to, in which every little property is marked out and defined with the greatest accuracy. In Bombay itself, no inquiry has been made into titles, but under Act IV. of 1868, in the Mofussil, when cities have been surveyed, in addition to the survey, measurement, and mapping of all property, there has been an inquiry into titles, for which certain rules are laid down in the Act, and title deeds have been issued for each separate property. In Surat particularly, the proceeding has been disputed and certain parties have affirmed that it is not obligatory on them to take out these title deeds at all. As I said before, however, it was the original intention of the Legislature that the taking out of the title deeds should be compulsory, and this Act now brought forward is simply for the purpose of making it compulsory and to enable Government, when this very expensive process of a City Survey is carried out, to partly recoup themselves. In Bombay, the Municipality paid a certain sum (Rs. 5,000) towards the expense of the survey, and in cases of surveys in the mofussil towns the Municipalities have also, by agreement, paid certain proportions; but what they have paid has been insufficient to cover the cost of the surveys, and as the benefits to the owners of house-property and other property within the limits of towns are undeniable, I think it is quite fair the cost should be partly met from the proceeds of the *sunnud* fees. The original Act IV. of 1868 limited the cost of the *sunnuds* or title deeds to Rs. 5, and it is not proposed to increase it, but merely to impose a very moderate fee, as I said before, partly for covering the expenses of the surveys. I beg to propose the first reading of this Bill.

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said he thought this matter was to be dealt with in the new Revenue Code. As for the Bombay town survey having been successful, as Mr. Rogers had told them it was, he did not think it had been particularly successful. The Hon. Mr. Scoble, late Advocate-General, when speaking on that subject on one occasion, expressed an opinion of the survey far from favourable. Mr. Scoble said he was quite ready to admit the survey was a very valuable addition to the means of knowledge they possessed of the boundaries in the town and island of Bombay, but in a most important case in the High Court, (the Towers of Silence case), it had been found absolutely unreliable. His (the Hon. Rao Saheb's) opinion was that if owners of property wished to have their title deeds investigated it should be done, but to compel them to pay for a survey unless they chose to do so through their Municipalities was not a fair proceeding. If people wanted a survey, let them pay for it; but that was quite a different matter from compelling owners of property who might have rested secure in their titles for hundreds of years to have a survey and to pay for it. He did not see why persons should be required to pay for *sunnuds* to support titles of ancient standing.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I understand the Rao Saheb not to object to the first reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Rao Saheb—No, I don't object to the first reading; I point out a matter for the consideration of the Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—With regard to the remarks of the Hon. Rao Saheb in reference to provision being made in the Revenue Code which is now under the consideration of the Council, the Revenue Code is a very extensive affair indeed, and will occupy some time before it is passed, and in the meantime, in the interests of Government as well as of the public, it has been considered advisable to bring forward this Bill at once.

The Bill was then read a first time, and on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Rogers, it was referred to the consideration of a Select Committee consisting of the Hons. Mr. Ravenscroft, N. M. Mandlik, Bechardas Ambaidass, the Advocate-General, and the Mover, with instructions to report on the 29th January 1877.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs proposed the first reading of Bill No. V. of 1876,—a Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in the City of Bombay compulsory. Mr. Gibbs said—The history of this Bill is as follows. In the year 1869, the Bombay Association asked the then Health Officer of Bombay, Mr. Lumsdaine, to favour them with a report on the effects of the system of compulsory vaccination in European countries, in order that they might consider whether the adoption of such a course would be likely to answer in this country; and Mr. Lumsdaine, in October 1869, forwarded to the Secretary of the Bombay Association a very elaborate report in the shape of a letter, which gave, with a great many details, a short history of vaccination from the earliest times, and also showed the results of compulsory vaccination in certain parts of Europe where it had been introduced. This letter was illustrated by a number of very value tables, and the result of the whole was that the Bombay Association came to the determination that such a course as Government have now determined to adopt, to introduce viz:—a Bill providing for compulsory vaccination in the City of Bombay would be a matter to be desired. On the receipt of this information, Mr. Lumsdaine prepared a draft bill, which was I find, introduced into the Legislative Council at a meeting held on the 17th October, 1873, by the Hon. Mr. Tucker, who, however, merely formally moved the first reading, and stated that he should defer any further remarks till the second reading. The motion was carried and the Bill read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Byrdell, Mr. Narayan Wassudeo Joshee, and the Mover, who were to report on the Bill. However, a reference was made at the same time by this Government to the Government of India, and the result was a long letter from that authority stating that, while admitting how very desirable it was that compulsory vaccination should be introduced, if necessary, there was considerable doubt in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council as to whether the time had arrived for such a measure. The result of that letter appears to have been to cause the Bill to lie over, and nothing further has been done from that time to this, and as far as this Council is concerned the Bill which was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee, who were to report on the 20th December 1869, has not proceeded further; and it will be my duty, if the Council accede to my present proposition in regard to the new Bill, to move that that old Bill be withdrawn. The letter from the Government of India which stated the doubts and difficulties that had occured to the Governor General in Council, said had no doubt the question raised therein had received the attention of the Government of Bombay, but the Government of India was not in a position to judge whether the City was yet ripe for the measure, and desired the Government of Bombay in Council to satisfy himself that there was a real and pressing necessity for rendering vaccination compulsory by law, when should H. E. the Governor in Council, on the principles of general policy indicated, still desire to proceed with the Bill, the Government of India forwarded a memo. which had been prepared by their secretary in communication with their Sanitary Commissioner. These papers so led to the Bill being put aside for a time, but Dr. Pinkerton, who had very ably presided over the Vaccination Department for some years, after the very serious outbreak of small-pox which took place in the early part of this year, again moved in the matter, and Government then came to the conclusion that, however well voluntary vaccination had worked, still the time had come when, to preserve the health of the city generally from the scourge of small-pox, it was desirable to introduce a Compulsory Vaccination Bill. This Government communicated their views on this subject both to the Secretary of State and also to the Government of India, and from both which authorities they received the permission to introduce the present measure. Since the matter has been under consideration, the position of the Vaccination Department and of the Sanitary Department of this Government has also been under the review by this Government as well as the Government of India, and the result has been that a combination between the two departments has taken place, and the old office of Superintendent General of Vaccination has been done away with, and the whole of the vaccination as well as the sanitary matters of the Presidency are now combined under one officer, the Sanitary Commissioner, under whom the present vaccination establishments have been placed. Therefore, throughout this Bill, in lieu of the term "Superintendent General of Vaccination" you will find the term "Sanitary Commissioner" used, that being necessary in consequence of the Government of India's decision to combine both these establishments in one under the superintendence of the Sanitary Commissioner. Dr. Pinkerton who was Superintendent General of Vaccination has, I believe, obtained another appointment, and the whole matter will now remain in the hands of the Sanitary Commissioner. The subject has been thoroughly discussed, both in the Municipality, as well as by the Bombay Association in former days, and there has been no objection raised to it, in fact it is a measure which meets with the general consent of all parties. I should mention that shortly after the receipt of the Government of India's letter, H. E. the Governor communicated with 27 native gentlemen of position and intelligence in Bombay representing the Hindoos, Mahomedan, Jewish, Parsee, and Portuguese communities, who were asked to give an unreserved opinion on the subject of the desirability of introducing compulsory vaccination in view of the religious prejudices and superstitions of the natives on the subject of small-pox, and out of the 27 references that were made, I may state the replies were entirely favourable in all the cases except three, two Parsee gentlemen and one Mahomedan alone objecting. In April 1876, the great outbreak of small-pox in this City, the Superintendent General of Vaccination again urging on Government the necessity of proceeding with the measure, the matter was brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner, and at a meeting of the Town Council held on the 13th June 1876, it was resolved that in the event of the Bill being passed the Town Council would recommend the Corporation the extra expense within the City of meeting the requirements of the Bill. The measure that I have now the honour to propose the first reading of has therefore met with the consent and approval of the Secretary of State, of the Government of India, and I may say of all classes of Bombay, including the Municipal Corporation, and therefore, it comes before the Council under very favourable auspices. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill will be found a short history with some few statistics. I will not now take up the time of the Council by reading the statement, but will merely refer the members of the Council to it, and will without further delay move the first reading of "Bill No. V of 1876, "to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in the city of Bombay compulsory."

The Hon. Bechardass Ambaidass—The objects and reasons of the Honble Mover of this Bill are very good, being directed to the prevention of the great loss of life by small-pox. The statistics show the number of deaths in Bombay from small-pox to have been in 1856, in 1872,—1,854, and in the first four months of 1876,—2,717 which is an enormous increase. The season when this disease is generally most disastrous is now close at hand, and I think it would be prudent to take immediate measures with a view to checking it. At the same time, it would be advisable, as was recommended by the Committee, that people should not be submitted to any annoyance or extortion.

The Hon. Ali Rogay—I suppose this Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Yes, the present proposition is for the first reading.

H. E. the President—Is a Select Committee absolutely necessary?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Yes, I think so, because there are several of the details which will have to be considered carefully.

The Hon. Ali Rogay—The Bill is good in principle, but I think it should be very carefully considered in detail. One proposition made in it is rather unpopular with the native community. So far as the Mahomedan community are concerned, I may say they don't care at all about it, but the taking of lymph from children to vaccinate other children is thought very objectionable, especially by the poorer classes. I only mention it as a matter of detail for the consideration of the Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee—I think the people of Bombay are quite prepared for the measure now proposed to be introduced, and I also think the intelligent portions of the native communities will give their hearty co-operation to the measure, and deserves. The Bill appears to me to be framed in such a way that it will not work harshly or in an oppressive manner on the people with one exception, viz:—the point referred to by my hon. friend Mr. Ali Rogay, the giving authority to the public vaccinator to take lymph from a child by force. Section 8 says:—"and, if he see fit, take from such child lymph for the performance of other vaccinations."

The Hon. Advocate General—That is framed according to the English law.

The Hon. S. S. Bengalee—No doubt, but the circumstances are different. The people here have a feeling that the lymph taken from some children would breed disease.

H. E. the President—Then the objection will come, not from the mother of the child from whom the lymph is taken, but from the mother of the child into whom it is put.

The Hon. S. S. Bengalee—The ignorant portion of the people object to the lymph being taken from their children and the intelligent portion object to the lymph taken from others being put into their children, because bad lymph is held to generate diseases, according to the constitution of the child from whom it is taken. I think, also, the Act should provide in some way for the punishment of public vaccinators who use lymph not fit for use. If the Act is to make it compulsory for children to be vaccinated, people should be protected by law from the acts of vaccinators who do not use proper lymph and who do not exercise their profession properly.

The Hon. Advocate General—That might give rise to considerable difficulty. A vaccinator might innocently use lymph which was not pure.

The Hon. S. S. Bengalee—I mean that punishment should be provided for acts of wilful carelessness or neglect.

The Hon. Advocate General said he thought such acts as those would be punishable under the Penal Code.

H. E. Sir Charles Staveley—You must accord to a vaccinating officer a certain amount of discretion. He must be supposed to understand his duty.

The Hon. S. S. Bengalee—We have heard complaints even in Bombay.

H. E. the President—Yes, there may be complaints enough, but have they been investigated?

The Hon. S. S. Bengalee said cases of eruptions after vaccination had often occurred and were attributable to the use of bad lymph.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I should doubt whether it has been proved.

H. E. the Governor (to the Hon. Mr. Bengalee)—Would you make it compulsory, then, that all vaccine matter used should be taken from the cow?

The Hon. S. S. Bengalee—That would be far better As I understand, it is only a question of money.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—That is a matter that can be considered by the Select Committee.

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik—I was one of those who were asked to give their opinions on this subject to the Bombay Association, and I think most of the complaints that will arise among the native communities if the Bill were passed as it stands could be avoided if vaccination were made compulsory only with vaccine matter taken from animals. There was no doubt a diseased animal would be just as apt to communicate disease as a diseased human being; but there are some human diseases, like syphilis when transmitted from the parents, which are not observable except in certain cases, and in animals there are no such diseases, but only eruptions and sores which can be easily detected. If clean animals are selected, there is not the slightest danger in vaccination. However, I think this is a point the Select Committee will be perfectly competent to deal with; and as the measure is simply for the city of Bombay, I should certainly feel inclined to give the Bill my support.

The Bill was then read a first time, and on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'bles the Advocate General, V. N. Mandlik, Ali Rogay, S. S. Bengalee, Donald Graham, and the Mover, was appointed to consider it in detail, and report to the Council on the 29th of January.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs moved and it was resolved "that the Bill No. IV. of 1872,—a Bill to extend and make compulsory the practice of vaccination in the city of Bombay, be withdrawn."

H. E. the President then adjourned the Council till the 30th January, 1877.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. NEPAUL, Captain R. Methven, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs. E Storrs and infant, Mr. F. Clark Mr. W. Todhunter, and Mr. A. B. Byrne.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL IN AID OF THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE Concert on Thursday evening next at the Town Hall, for the special object of aiding the Famine Relief Fund, promises to be a very successful undertaking. The programme contains a number of good selections the patronage of H. E. the Governor will doubtless attract society in Bombay, whilst the proposal to make a benevolent use of the proceeds will prevent any hesitation being felt to be present on the occasion. A large number of tickets have, we hear, been already disposed of.

DR. LYNN'S ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE celebrated Dr. Lynn has arrived in Bombay and will give his first performance on Saturday next at the Town Hall. The announcement is alone enough to make people rush for the purchase of tickets, for Dr. Lynn is so widely known that little more need be said of his marvellous proceedings. The Town Hall on Saturday next is sure to be crowded.

WILLARD AND HUDSON'S WANDERINGS.

MESSRS. WILLARD AND HUDSON gave their second entertainment at Grant Road Theatre last night. The house was not so full as on Saturday last, but the audience, though small, seemed to enjoy the varied entertainment provided for them. Mr. Willard's changes of dress, without leaving the stage, are very cleverly done, and a novelty which should be seen to be appreciated or understood. Miss Pauline Terlecki accompanied the performers on the piano throughout the evening, receiving well merited applause for her good playing. Miss Wynn was in good voice and well earned the applause she met with. The second performance of Messrs. Willard and Hudson's may be pronounced to have been very successful.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRTEENTH DAY, MONDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

ONLY one more case remained to be tried, and it was heard before his Lordship and a common jury.

CHEATING.

Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, *alias* Nowrojee Sorabjee, *alias* John Williams, was charged with cheating Cassum Currim, a firewood seller, and thereby dishonestly inducing him to deliver to him four cartloads of firewood, weighing 7½ candies, and six rupees in cash.

On the 28th October last, prisoner went to the prosecutor's shop, situated at Carnac Bunder, and purchased 7½ candies of firewood for Rs. 39. The firewood was placed in four carts, to the driver of one of which prisoner gave a written direction and told him to deliver the firewood at Watson's Hotel in the Fort. Prisoner also got from prosecutor Rs. 6 in cash on the understanding that the latter would be paid at the hotel Rs. 45, the price of nine candies. After the carts had driven away, prisoner and the prosecutor started from the shop and were proceeding in the direction of Watson's Hotel. When near the Parsee fire-temple in Hornby Row, prisoner tried to escape on the pretence of calling his father from the temple, but the prosecutor caught hold of him and gave him in charge of a policeman. He gave the policeman a slip and escaped into his house near the temple, and would not come out again. A report was made to Mr. Framjee, inspector of police, who brought prisoner out of his house. The carts were found coming from the direction of Watson's Hotel. On making enquiry at the hotel, Mr. Framjee was told that they used no firewood there, and that they had their supplies from a person of the name of Nowrojee Sorabjee, the name which prisoner had written in the memo. as his name. He was an old offender, having been five times in jail since 1868. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and his Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be transported for seven years.

THE fifth Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE FIRE TEMPLE.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Atkinson, Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the plaintiff in the case, Dadabhoy Rustomjee *vs.* Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee and others, moved for a consent decree, a copy of which was handed to the court's officer. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs Lynch and Tobin for the defendants, consented; and his Lordship passed a consent decree accordingly.

The decree is as follows:—"By consent of the plaintiff let the injunction rule of 4th September 1876 be discharged, and the rent charged up to the 30th April 1876, mentioned in the plaint and rule, be paid over to the first defendant on his undertaking to render true accounts to the plaintiff of the expenses incurred by him during the period for which such arrears of rent charge are directed to be paid; and that in the event of the plaintiff objecting to the correctness of any items in the accounts, the matter be referred to the arbitrators or umpires hereinafter mentioned; and that their or his decision in the matter shall be final. In the event of first defendant failing to render such accounts, or of the amount of the rent charge to be paid to first defendant being more than sufficient to cover the expenses, first defendant should repay and recoup such money to the managers of the temple. That the plaintiff shall withdraw his objections to the appointment of first defendant as a manager or trustee of the temple, and that the plaintiff and the defendants shall continue to act as managers of the temple jointly, and shall admit and recognise each other as such managers. That the plaintiff and the defendant shall sit together and frame rules for the proper and more harmonious management of the temple in future, keeping in view the provisions of the deed poll of 12th July 1861. In the event of the managers not agreeing as to the rules, or any particular rule, the same shall be referred to and settled by two arbitrators to be chosen by the respective parties, the arbitrators appointing their own umpire, who shall act in case of difference of opinion; and that their or his decision shall be final and binding on all the parties. Such rules shall be framed by the parties immediately after the date of this decree, and the same shall be settled and signed by the parties to this suit as managers of the temple; and the management shall be conducted by them jointly. Each party to pay his and their own costs of and incidental to the suit.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. INDIAN TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

H. M. S. INDIAN TROOPSHIP JUMNA, 4,173 tons, and 700 H. P., Captain D'Arcy, will sail to-day for England, with 48 officers, 12 ladies and 13 children; 970 men, 105 women, and 242 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Maj A G T Pearse, R-A, R H A
Capt F G Gyll, R-A, H R A
Lieut P H Hammond, R-A, R H A
Capt & Mrs Bennett & child, C-A, R H A
Lieut & Mrs B F Danvile, C-A, R H A
Lieut A D Legard, C-A, R H A
Lieut & Mrs G L H Stan & three children, 108th Regt
Lieut J S Heron Maxwell, 14th Hussars
Lieut E Morrell, 44th Regt
Capt & Mrs C C B Tribe, 94th Regt
Capt H B Lemotes, 2-15 Foot
Maj & Mrs J F Trydell, 51st Foot
Capt & Mrs A A Boggs, 34th Foot
Maj & Mrs J A Tighe, 54th Foot
Capt W J Frampton, 59th Foot
Lieut H R Loscrt, 2 60th Foot
Lieut R Hayne, 62nd Foot
Lieut H W Studdy, 63rd Foot
Lieut J M Grant, 92nd Foot
Surg-Maj G D N Leake, A M D
Surg W B Major, A M D
Surg R C Parkinson, A M D
Surg A H Sellers, A M D
Vet-Surg J Fenie, R A
Surg G Duncan, A M D
Lieut R J Pike, 12th Regt
Capt F Montague, 4th Hussars
Lieut S C de Trafford, 1-14th Foot
Maj W Daunt, 9th Regt
Mistress, 46th *Lancers*.
Lieut-Col H C Wilkinson
Maj R Whigham
Bt Maj & Mrs R W Renshaw
Capt & Mrs R T Maillard
Capt D A G C Graham
Lieut W K Wynter
Lieut W N Hill
Lieut E O McCausland
Lieut J M Evetts
Lieut R Chadwick
Lieut C H Toafie
Lieut H R R Howard
Lieut F G Blair
Lieut H L Aylmer
Lieut E R Maudsley
Sub-Lieut R J Beech
Rid Mas J Perry
Qr Mas J O'Donnell
Surg Maj C A Innes.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS. PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient, Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In boxes, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and adress "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,

ARCHITECTURAL, ARTISTIC, AND SANITARY,

FOR ARCHITECTS, CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, JOINERS, PLUMBERS, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Front; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; Garden Entrances; Garden Screens; Boathouses, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, &c